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Cambria Freeman.

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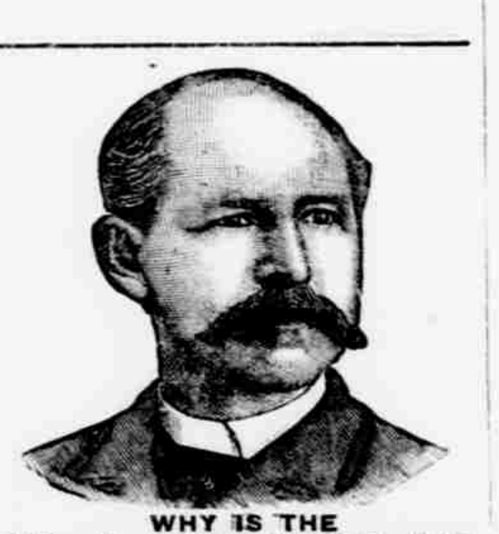

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THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

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To learn more, write Rochester Lamp Co. New York.

THE TEACHER.

Preachers have preached me sermons,
  I have slept their sermons through;
All my relations have lectured,
  My friends have lectured too.

My foes have given me warning
  And I have taken them not;
Friends and foes and relations
  I never heeded a jot.

Their words were the essence of wisdom,
  There was nothing they didn't foresee;
And not one atom of all they said
  Has ever remained with me.

They were staid and pallid and solemn,
  They were gray and wrinkled and old;
My teacher has cheeks of roses
  And hair of the sun's own gold.

His words run into each other,
  He stammers and babbles and cries;
He doesn't know he is powerful,
  He never dreams he is wise.

But in three short years he has taught me
  More than those graybeards staid
Had taught in the seven and thirty
  Before he came to their aid.

—Herbert E. Clarke, in N. Y. Independent.

TALKING WITH MARS.

Plans Suggested by Some Visionary Astronomer.

A Practical-Minded Professor Gives His Reasons for Thinking the Feat of Communicating with the Stars Is Impossible.

When Prof. George Davidson, of the Davidson observatory and the coast and geodetic survey, was shown the Paris cablegram saying that an old lady had just died in Spa leaving one hundred thousand francs as a prize to the astronomer, French or foreign, who within ten years will be able to communicate with any planet or star, he read it through slowly once, then he read it twice more rapidly. Finally he picked it up, held it at the proper distance from his eyes, and squinted at it just as he would squint at Mercury through his telescope if he wanted to find the big tortoise-shaped spot on its northern hemisphere.

"An old lady—an old lady!" the veteran astronomer finally exclaimed. "Now, isn't that a pretty way to treat such a piece of philanthropy as that? An old lady, indeed! Now, why under the sun do you suppose they keep back her name? I am inclined to believe that some good-looking young man—one of those smooth talkers—has been getting close to her and talking a lot of astronomy into her ear.

"From the very form her bequest takes I am aware that somebody—Flammarion or some other man—has been talking to her about the proposed triangle. The project is a very curious one; but can be explained quite easily."

Prof. Davidson picked up a blue pencil and drew on a white sheet of paper a rightangled triangle.

"This that I have drawn," he said, "is the old triangle of Pythagoras. That triangle has a right angle, and the square built upon the side opposite the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares built upon the other two sides. The proposition is said to be the fundamental one of geometry. It has been proposed to draw such a figure as that in the desert of Sahara, or some other great plain, the lines, of course, to be hundreds of miles long, and made so they would be distinct on the desert sand. One way would be to plant palm trees so that the forests should take the shape of lines in the figure. Certainly the green of the palms would be so bright in contrast with the white of the sand that the drawing, when completed, would be plain enough.

"These are suppositions that go along with the idea. It is supposed that there are people on some of the planets, at least on Mars. It is supposed that the people on the planet are civilized and capable of looking through telescopes, and it is concluded that if this is so they must know the Pythagorean proposition.

"So if the people on Mars look through their telescopes at the earth they will be sure to see that enormous figure on the desert, and seeing it they will realize that the earth is inhabited by men of knowledge and that the drawing is a signal. Then, of course, they will set to work to answer it by building just such a figure on Mars. That will be talking from star to star.

"But all this is bosh and nonsense to me, and I dare say it was bosh and nonsense to the man who wheedled this Frenchwoman into setting aside 100,000 francs. But whoever he was he knew on which side his bread was buttered, and knew that such a trust, for whatever purpose, would bear interest.

"But even supposing that the desert of Sahara is one great plain, and that it is large enough for the purpose, and even supposing that it was possible to make such an enormous figure, I am in doubt whether the people on Mars, with such telescopes as we use, would be able to see it.

"At certain times Mars is but 34,000,000 miles from the earth, but it gets further and further away until the distance is 61,800,000 miles. That is a good way off to see triangles. But if Mars is inhabited, I am inclined to believe that the inhabitants are not fools. If they saw a triangle-shaped object on the face of the earth they would not jump to the chimerical conclusion that there were idiots enough down here to build such an affair.

"The truth is we do not know whether any of the planets besides the earth is inhabited. We think we know that it might be possible for men to live on Mercury. The situation and condition of things on the other planets are altogether different from those on the earth. So, when we talk about the inhabitants of the planets we enter the realm of surmise, and Jules Verne has a better chance than the scientist.

"The four planets nearest the sun are Mercury, Venus, the earth and Mars. Mercury is only 35,392,000 miles from the sun, which isn't very far when you take the heat into consideration. Consequently we believe it is a good many times hotter than Arizona or Mercury. There are other disadvantages, such as lack of space, enormous mountains and no certainty of atmosphere. Mercury is only 3,060 miles in diameter, yet there are mountains on its surface over 12 miles high.

"Venus is 66,131,000 miles from the sun and is plenty hot enough, although nearly twice as far as Mercury from the great heater. Then there is some question about the atmosphere as yet, and the year is only 224 days long.

"The earth comes next, being 91,430,000 miles from the sun. After this planet is Mars, 139,311,000 miles from the luminary.

"All astronomers admit that if people like those on earth live on any of the other planets Mars is probably the one. The reason why is easy to tell. Although Mars is further from the sun than the earth, his orbit is so eccentric that at certain times he is only 126,318,000 miles away, consequently the temperatures are, likely, merely a little more moderate than those on the earth. Then, too, the diurnal motion of the two planets is about the same, so that from one year's end to another the distance from the earth to Mars varies only from 33,800,030 miles to 61,800,000 miles. Mars has its seasons and its polar ice just like the earth.

"Through the telescope we can watch ice fields as the poles get larger as the winter approaches and see them get smaller again in the summer. Mars has an atmosphere and clouds like those on earth. There are continents and oceans on Mars, so that altogether the analogy between that planet and the earth is very close, the striking difference being that Mars is much smaller.

"Astronomers are more and more disposed to believe that Mars is inhabited. You ask me if we know, however, and I promptly tell you we do not. An astronomer named Schiapparelli claims he is able to see a double line of canals on Mars. These must be enormous works if he can see them, and must represent a stupendous amount of work on the part of an almost countless number of people. I cannot see them through my telescope, and many others fail. After all, these canals may be in Schiapparelli's eye. People get what they call astigmatism nowadays and see two pencils where there is only one. Perhaps that is what Schiapparelli has.

"But even if there are people on Mars, and even if they have built canals, as for talking with them," and the professor repeated the statement to make it more positive, "as for talking with them, nonsense."—San Francisco Examiner.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Its Many Hissing Sounds One of the Obstacles to Telephoning.

Is the English language less adapted to telephone communication than others? Such a question is somewhat interesting just now in view of the fact that a Boston inventor claims to be able to telephone from this country to Europe over an ordinary cable. Officials of the cable companies take little stock in his theory, however, and bring forth many reasons for their belief that it is not practicable, besides this that the English language is a difficult one to transmit over a telephone wire.

A gentleman who has been in the telephone business for years and who holds an important position in the local service, said to the reporter that one reason why English is a bad telephone language is that it abounds in hissing sounds which are very difficult to transmit over the wire. Words like say, see, spoke, sing, etc., are very hard to transmit and so are words containing the letter "c" sounded soft. Even the most expert operators, it is said, find it difficult sometimes to understand such words as "receive," "reciprocity," etc.

Another reason given is that the English language contains a great number of words of more than two syllables, some words in ordinary use being much longer than is the case in other languages, and that this interferes with their being readily understood by the persons at the other end of the wire.

"What is the easiest language for telephoning?" was asked of one of the superintendents of the telepone company.

"Chinese is the ideal telephoning language," was the reply. "It is principally monosyllabic for one thing, and it is made up of simply rising and falling inflections, so that it is much easier to transmit than any other language I know of. German is not as bad a language for telephoning as might be thought by persons who are not familiar with it. French is not bad, but it is almost as sibilant as English, and the French spoken in Canada is more so."

According to one gentleman, who is well versed in telephoning, many people fail to make themselves understood over the wire, because they do not understand that in order to obtain the best possible results a change from the ordinary tone of voice is required. A high falsetto is the best possible voice for telephoning, and can be plainly understood, even at a great distance.

That is one reason why young women are employed as operators in the telephone exchanges, their voices naturally ranging higher than a man's. A bass voice is about the worst that can be used at the 'phone, as the words and syllables jumble up together into one continuous growl.—N. Y. News.

A Tree with a History.

One hundred years ago a Mr. Marr, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., set out a willow slip, which grew to be a good-sized tree. Mr. Marr was an obliging sort of person, and he kept his grindstone—one of the few in that vicinity—under the willow by the roadside for the convenience of his neighbors. Some of the neighbors were ungrateful yokels, for often, when they had done grinding their axes, they would try the blades upon the sheltering tree, so that its beauty was spoiled and its life endangered. Then Farmer Marr drove a lot of spikes into the trunk, covering the heads artfully with bark, and when the neighboring vandals had spoiled a few axes they quit trying edges on the willow. Marr and his neighbors are all dead and forgotten these fifty years, but the willow still flourishes, and the ax marks are obliterated, while the protecting spikes are grown deep in the heart of the great trunk.

A Mexican Delicacy.

Hot tomalas are having a great sale in the streets of Kansas towns. This is a Mexican article made of scraps of meat from the hotels rolled in corn meal and wrapped in a corn husk. Fellows who eat them for the first time think they are all pepper. The Mexicans eat so much pepper and become so highly flavored with it that travelers assert that a wolf will not touch a dead Mexican. Very few Americans of strictly temperate habits ever acquire an appetite for tomalas, but when a man gets drunk the first thing he wants to do is to eat one.

UNCLE SAM'S COINAGE.

Some Interesting Things Not Generally Known.

"E Pluribus Unum" Never Authorized by Law—Origin of the Motto, "In God We Trust," and the "M" on Liberty's Neck.

The making of the first money in the United States began in 1786, but instead of the faces of representative statesmen it bore only the figure of Liberty. Some few coins were stamped with the face of Washington, and of course are highly valued by collectors. The first coins struck by the United States mint were some half dimes in 1792; the first dimes were struck in France from old silver family plate furnished by Washington, the coins being known as Martha Washington dimes, from the circumstance as noted, and an adaptation of the Liberty head to that of Martha Washington.

The United States mint in San Francisco is said to be the largest of the kind in the world. The process of dime making there may not be without interest. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These strips are then passed through a machine, which cuts them into proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters.

The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of 12 hours.

As the smoothing pieces are pressed between the printing dies they receive the lettered and figured impression; at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree and the small corrugations are cut in its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver and it is ready for the counter's hands.

The first silver dollar was coined under the act of February 12, 1792, and weighed 416 grains and had a fineness of 892.4, which standard was continued for many years. The first coins struck for America, however, are supposed to have been the Sommer Island shilling and sixpence. The date of coinage, place and circumstances under which they were issued are unknown. The Sommer or Summer islands are the present Bermudas. The shilling was called a "Hoggs-Penny," composed of copper, size 19, weight 177 grains.

The silver dollar, since the first introduction of the coin, has undergone many changes, all of which have had more or less effect in establishing a fixed value among collectors of rare coins. The issue of 1804 bears the palm in this respect, and has won for itself the name of "The King of American Rarities." Only seven or eight of the 1804 dollars are known to be in existence.

The "legend" of the scarcity is that a vessel bound for China had on board almost the entire coinage, $19,570, and was lost at sea. Another theory concerning this mysterious coin runs as follows: That the entire issue was shipped to pay the Yankee tars who fought in the war with Tripoli. The sailors drifted around after the war closed, and many of them went to Africa, where they spent their money. The native kings collected all the coins and buried them as trophies. Perhaps Stanley might throw some light on the last version of the 1804 dollar.

The national motto, "E pluribus unum," on different United States coins, was never authorized by law to be so placed. Although the mint was established in 1792, the use of the motto on any of the gold, silver or copper coins was not authorized or directed by any of the provisions of the act establishing it. None of the coins since 1837 bore the motto until the standard silver dollars were coined.

It remained on the early gold and silver coins until 1834, when it was omitted from the gold coins. From the double eagle in 1866 it was also omitted. In 1836 it was dropped from the 25-cent piece and the following year from all silver coins, the trade dollar only reviving its use. The motto was first used on a half-penny or cent struck in New Jersey in 1786-7.

The motto "In God We Trust" has a curious history. Until 1864 no religious motto appeared on American coins. In November, 1861, a clergyman addressed a letter to Mr. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, suggesting a recognition of the Deity on the coins. This letter was referred to James Pollock, an ex-governor of Pennsylvania and director of the mint at the time, but it was found that the mottoes could not be changed without authority of law.

In December, 1863, the director submitted plans for a new three-cent, two-cent and one-cent piece, on which it was proposed that one of the following mottoes be inserted: "Our Country, Our God," "God, Our Trust." Mr. Chase suggested in lieu of these mottoes the one "In God We Trust." It was upon the two-cent piece authorized April 22, 1864 (since abolished), the motto of Secretary Chase first appeared.

It was also stamped on the 1866 issue of the double eagle, eagle, half eagle, silver dollar, half dollar and nickel five cent piece in lieu of the long standing motto "E Pluribus Unum." In the trade dollar issue (1873) both mottoes were retained, "In God We Trust" appearing on the obverse.

This is a popular idea prevalent that the minute letter "M" stamped on the Goddess of Liberty just at the point where the largest lock of hair crosses the neck stands for "mint," and is an evidence of the genuineness of the coin bearing it. But this is a mistake.

The "M" stands for Morgan—George T. Morgan, who is the originator of the design. He also stamped the letter "M" on the reverse side of the coin, on the left half of the loop of ribbon tied about the wreath.

Regarding the Liberty head on the obverse side Mr. Zoellar, the designer of the soldiers' monument which is to be placed in Garfield square, Pottsville, says: "I have sought everywhere almost for a true head of Liberty, and I have come to the conclusion that the best head is that which at the present time has a place on our silver dollar. I propose to use it on account of its being the best representation of Liberty that can, in my judgment, be found."

Mr. Morgan, in order to get the design for the head which was accepted, selected as his model Miss Annie Williams, a young school-teacher, who had, Mr. Morgan said, "the purely American features."

Quite a number of people have been under the impression that Mr. Morgan's wife's head had been used as a model for the perfection of the design, but such was not the case.

Regarding the dollar mark writers are not agreed as to the derivation of this sign to represent the word dollar or dollars. Some contend that it comes from the letters U and S, which, after the adoption of the federal constitution, were prefixed to the currency of the new United States, and which afterward, in the hurry of writing, were run into each other, the U being made first and the S over it.

Others say that the contraction is from the Spanish pesos, dollars; others still believe it to be derived from the Spanish word fuertes, meaning hard, so called to designate silver and gold from paper or soft money. The more plausible explanation of the puzzle is this: That it is a modification of the figure 8, and that the character, as we mark it, denotes that we are speaking, or writing, of a sum of money equal to eight reals; or, as the dollar was formerly called—a piece of eight.

In the early history of the dollar, when everybody knew it as a piece of eight, writers who had occasion to mention it in their articles did so by making this character: (8)

(8)

The two eights and the double hyphen gradually "evoluted" until it came out as $.

A word relative to the origin of the old shinplasters, emanating from no less a source than the late Gen. F. E. Spinner, whose unique autograph will long be remembered, may not be amiss at this particular point:

"When all the silver had been paid out of the treasury of the United States early in 1862 I procured from the post-office department quantities of postage stamps for the purpose of making change. My recollection now is that at that time five and ten-cent stamps were the only kind in use.

"So, to facilitate the making of change, I had the stamps pasted on slips of paper so as to make 25 and 50 cents. This was done after an agreement with Mr. Montgomery Blair, the then postmaster general, that he would redeem them in that condition in postage stamps. It was soon found that this mode of procedure was impracticable.

"I then persuaded the postmaster general to procure the engraving and printing of fac similies of the postal compound postage stamp. These the treasurer bought from the postmaster general under an agreement that the post office department should redeem them. This was what was called 'postal currency.'"

The postmaster general soon became tired of the additional responsibility and labor that the issuing and redemption of this currency threw upon his office, and he urged that the treasurer should relieve him of it. He then procured the passage of a law by congress for the printing of a currency which would represent the fractions of a dollar.

These were engraved and printed in denominations of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cent notes, and in contradistinction to the postal currency were called fractional currency, and were receivable for all government dues.

Connected with the United States treasury is one of the most remarkable coin experts in the world. He is the coin examiner, and has the remarkable gift of discerning the slightest fraud in specie without being able exactly to tell how it is done.

If a counterfeit piece be concealed in a heap of money he will detect it blindfolded. He runs his fingers through the mass, and in a few moments every coin is tested. This is the result of that remarkable power of touch which is only perfected by long practice.

When Treasurer Huston came into his office he gave a receipt for what the treasury vaults contained, and this receipt was the largest ever given in the history of the world. A fac-simile of it is framed and hung up in the treasurer's office and it represents $771,432,329.45½.

Over 90 per cent. of the silver produced in the country passes through the hands of a few banks and firms which make it their special business in New York and San Francisco. In fact, three or four houses monopolize the greater part of the trade, and to them silver is consigned for sale by the mining and smelting companies.

They dispose of it in the market to the government (whose purchases under the late silver law are now of great importance), ship it abroad or buy it themselves.

The stock is believed never to be very large, and even during the recent silver agitation was not much more than from six to seven million ounces. Bars weighing 1,000 ounces on an average are usually 999 fine, and all transactions in them are on this basis, which is the standard of the United States coinage.

A number of bars go to the assay office to be converted into assay bars, which are thin bricks of silver weighing 200 ounces each and bearing the official stamp of weight and fineness. These are in demand by silversmiths on account of the guarantee of the stamp.

The bullion shipped to Europe is in the form of commercial bars, which are simply carted to the steamer and there placed, unpacked, in the treasure room. It is quite unusual to pack silver with the care that is bestowed on gold. The bars also form the bulk of the stock held in New York.—H. D. Sim, in N. Y. Commercial.

Building Contracts.

Architects say that no more than one house in ten is finished at the time named in the building contract, and probably half the houses are completed from two months to a year behind time. In large buildings the familiar device is a clause in the contract forfeiting, on the part of the builder, a fixed sum for each day's delay, but when such a clause appears the contractor allows something for it in his bid, so that the choice is presented of submitting to delay or paying well for promptness.

—"To-morrow," said Mr. Garrity, "we do be goin' to knock off wurruk. Also the hoide of ahny blagaird that thries to shtep intil the places av us."—Indianapolis Journal.

A MAKE-BELIEVE RHYME.

Oh, come, my dear little make-believe child
  To your make-believe mother's arms;
I'll rock you to sleep in a make-believe chair,
  Safe cradled from make-believe harms.

And never a sound will disturb your sleep
  Or startle your rose-colored dreams,
And every fair thing in that make-believe world
  Will turn out to be what it seems.

The blue of the skies forever is clear,
  The make-believe sun ever shines;
The pink of the roses fades not in the courts
  Where the make-believe lover reclines.

The people who walk in the make-believe streets
  Never cry or grow weary or sad;
The birds always sing, the fair waters spring,
  The make-believe music is glad.

And there in bright companies, happy and gay,
  The make-believe children repair;
Their garments are white, their footsteps are light,
  They shout in the soft summer air.

Oh, hear their sweet voices and see their white hands,
  They beckon—alas, they've beguiled
From my arms and my heart, and my sad empty life,
  My dear make-believe child!

—Mrs. M. L. Payne, in Detroit Free Press.

OLD SAWS.

Homely and Quaint Sayings of Olden Times.

They Take Us Back to the Days of Our Childhood—A New Amusement for the Long Winter Evenings.

These homely and quaint sayings of "ye oldyn tyme" are all so perfect for brevity, truth and wisdom that the more we reflect on the forcible meanings and warnings they convey the more we love and respect our good ancestors who originated them—providing they always "practiced what they preached."

It is an exquisite delight which soon becomes a fascination to sit down quietly and think out of our memory's storehouse these condensed chunks of wisdom which were burned into us when we were young and thoughtless and which have lain there dormant ever since.

They take us back again to days of childhood and once more we see and hear our parents and grandparents and kind old neighbors, and cross ones, too, firing the chestnuts at us in the hope of saving us future troubles and costly experiences.

Of course we never appreciated them nor understood one-tenth of what the maxims meant—if we had we might be a good deal happier now, but of that "the less said the better," and "no use crying over spilt milk."

How the old saws bubble out of our think tanks when we try to remember them. There seems no end to the procession.

"Experience is a dear teacher." "Fools learn by their own experience, wise men by the experience of others." How often those two have been drummed in our ears. "Fools laugh at their own folly—A fool and his money are soon parted—A fool for luck—Fools never die." Our cross old neighbors must have told us those.

Take the word "dog" and you have: "Barking dogs never bite—Let sleeping dogs lie—Like dog in the manger—Dog eat dog—Hair of the dog to cure its bite—Gone to the dogs—Give a dog a bad name and then hang him—Whipped cur dreads the lash," and more.

Take the "devil" and there come more maxims about him "than you can shake a stick at."

"Whipping the devil around the stump—The devil is not as black as he's painted—The devil take the hindmost—Speak of the devil, he's sure to appear—The devil takes care of his own—The devil finds work for idle hands to do—The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; the devil got well, but devil a monk was he—The devil lurks behind the cross—Each man for himself and the devil for us all—Hell is paved with good intentions—When hell freezes over the devil can skate—Fighting the devil with fire," and something about the devil going to church and seeing a saint, but we've forgotten it.

The word "ear" calls forth: "Eager ears hear anything—In at one ear, out at the other—A flea in his ear—Little pitchers have big ears."

"Pot" gives us: "A watched pot never boils—Pot calling the kettle black—Pot luck—What makes a pot will make a pot lid," and many others.

The "children" must have been as troublesome long ago as they are now. For instance: "Spare the rod and spoil the child,' though in latter days this is properly reversed. "A burnt child dreads the fire—Children and fools speak the truth—Children should be seen and not heard—Boys will be boys—You can't expect old heads on young shoulders—All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—Children should not play with edged tools—Don't send a boy on a man's errand—Making a pig of himself."

Nothing seems to be said about girls or babies; probably they were too good to need any advice or correction. Of domestic animals the horse and dog (already stated) and sheep and hogs are noticed, leaving the gentle cow out.

"Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen—Eating his head off—For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the steed was lost; for want of a steed the rider was lost—Much cry and little wool—Pulling the wool over his eyes—A wolf in sheep's clothing—As innocent as a lamb—Root hog or die—You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear—Casting pearls before swine," etc.

Oats, hay and straw make one think of "Straws show how the wind blows—Drowning men clutch at straws—Hunting a needle in a hay stack—Make hay while the sun shines—Hey's for horses, straws for cows—He feels his oats—Good as wheat—The last straw breaks the camel's back—Acknowledge the corn," etc.

Money was as important an article to our grandpops as it is now, and economy was preached for all it was worth.

"Penny wise and pound foolish—Save at the spigot and lose at the bung—Take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves—Easy come, easy go—A fool and his money soon part—In time of prosperity prepare for adversity—Lay up something for a rainy day—You can't eat your cake and have it, too—Those who dance must pay the piper—Don't buy what you don't want because it is cheap—It is good to keep a nest egg—All is not gold that glitters—Money burns a hole in the pocket—Pay to-day, trust to-morrow—Out of debt, out of danger—Don't spend money before it is earned—Who goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing—Waste not, want not—Willful waste makes woeful want, etc.

These are well worthy of a second perusal and much thought.

Birds must have been plenty in our grandfather's days, for "Birds of a feather flock together—Fine feathers make fine birds—As proud as a peacock—As wise as an owl—As plump as a partridge—As mad as a wet hen—As gay as a lark—A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—Birds that can sing but won't must be made to sing—No birds in last year's nest—'Tis a vile bird that fouls his own nest—Curses like chickens come home to roost—Don't count your chickens before they are hatched—Each crow thinks its young are the whitest—High flyer [illegible]—You can't catch an old bird with chaff—The early bird catches the worm—Every bird knows its mate—One swallow doesn't make a summer—All of a feather—A feather in his cap—What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

The old folks come in for a good share of proverbs, as they ought to. But on the whole they let themselves off easy. "You can't teach your grandmother how to suck eggs—A man is known by the company he keeps—Out of the frying pan into the fire—No fool like an old fool—Listeners never hear any good of themselves—Evil be to him who evil thinks—Never too old to learn—Never too late to mend—Man proposes, God disposes."

"Time" was equally valuable, even without steam and electricity.

"Take time by the forelock—Time and tide wait for no man—Procrastination is the thief of time—Better late than never—No time like the present—What's well begun is half done—Strike while the iron is hot—Be quick as lightning but never in a hurry—Don't put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day—Now or never."

The virtues were ever being preached in the "good old times," and no doubt there was abundant reason for so doing.

"Honesty is the best policy—Be virtuous and you will be happy—Virtue is its own reward—Good wine needs no bush—Evil communications corrupt good manners—One rotten apple will spoil a whole barrel full—As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined—Contentment is better than riches—Be just before you are generous."

How often have we been warned with: "Don't jump at conclusions—Make haste slowly—Think three times before speaking—Look before you leap—Murder will out—A guilty conscience needs no accuser—Who lives in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

And we have been consoled by: "There's a silver lining to every cloud—'Tis the darkest just before the dawn—Patient waiting is no loss—Don't cross a bridge till you come to it—All things come to him who waits."

And now, with "love" to all, we mention: "Love laughs at locksmiths—The course of true love never did run smooth—Marry in haste and repent at leisure—When poverty enters at the door love flies out at the window—Faint heart never won fair lady—All the world loves a lover."

Sit down some quiet time and put on paper all the old saws you can think of. One calls to mind another, and you will find a new game of employment for the long winter evenings to [illegible] with "all's well that ends well." We hope you will try this new amusement.—H. C. Dodge, in Good [illegible].

PREHISTORIC LIFE.

Remarkable Scientific Riches in the Fossils of This Country.

The phosphate deposits of this country, in addition to their [illegible] commercial value, form a wonderful [illegible] field for the investigation of the [illegible]tist. Their formation, says the [illegible] Journal, undoubtedly extended [illegible] many ages. Fossils from the [illegible] reptiles to the age of man are [illegible] imbedded within them, and the [illegible] of the intervening periods is [illegible] in their strata as in a book. The bulk of these deposits were [illegible] the excrement of prehistoric [illegible] and large quantities of [illegible] of the animals themselves are [illegible]ly brought up by the miners.

The greater number of [illegible] belong to species now extinct [illegible] of land animals of every kind [illegible] in abundance. Among the [illegible]markable of the evidences of [illegible] prehistoric animals which the[illegible] afford are the remains of [illegible] appear to have been partic[illegible]ous. These are not the or[illegible] of to-day, but fishes of enor[illegible] A thirty-foot shark of the [illegible] has a tooth half an inch [illegible] these deposits thousands [illegible] of sharks' teeth are found [illegible] over six inches in length.

A Dog's Love for a Bell.

That dogs become quite att[illegible] other things than men and [illegible] clearly proven by the conduct [illegible] Thornton's pointer dog Leo, [illegible] Talbotton (Ga.) New Era. B[illegible] Thornton house was burned L[illegible] that hotel his headquarters, and appeared there regularly at me[illegible] to be fed. Several weeks [illegible] burning of the hotel the bell [illegible] been used on the Thornton [illegible] placed on the Weston house. [illegible] first time this bell rung aft[illegible]moval Leo was seen to run o[illegible] Weston House, where he showed [illegible]takable signs of joy at the [illegible] sound of the bell. He had nev[illegible] any fondness for any person [illegible] Weston house, and the fact th[illegible] deserted his owner and taken u[illegible] new place since the first day t[illegible] was put up proves beyond a do[illegible] his attachment for the old bell [illegible] him to change his residence.

A Mammoth Estate.

The Argentine Republic co[illegible] many large baronial estates o[illegible] wealthy planters and cattlemen. [illegible] of the largest of them all, situated [illegible] miles from Buenos Ayres, is ow[illegible] an American named Pierson, w[illegible]quired it through marriage. The [illegible] embraces 200,000 acres and it is a [illegible] journey to ride across it. The dis[illegible] from the entrance of the property [illegible] the mansion is nine leagues.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JANUARY 29, 1892.

THE Democratic State convention has been called to meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday, April 13, 1892.

WHEN President Harrison sent his message to Congress without waiting for Chili's reply to his ultimatum he had before him the map of Minneapolis.

THE National Democratic committee met in Washington on Thursday of last week and decided to hold the next convention in Chicago June 21st. Fifteen ballots were taken.

CHILI fighting the United States would be paralleled by the United States fighting the balance of the world. Chili has about one twentieth the population of the United States and twenty times 65,000,000 would be 1,300,000,000

THE death of Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, recalls to the minds of the people of this country the fact that another relic of the great fraud, a man named Rutherford B. Hayes is living in obscurity, somewhere in Ohio.

IT is reported in Washington that Whitelaw Reid has handed in his resignation as Minister to France and that he will return to this country shortly. This, it is understood, is because Mr. Reid wishes to retire from active service under the Government in order to re-enter the field of journalism.

SENATOR QUAY's libel suit against the Pittsburg *Post* was decided last week by a verdict of guilty. As in the case of the Beaver *Star*, the Republican District Attorney stood aside all the Democratic jurors on the panel and compelled the defendants to select the jurors from the Republicans acceptable to the prosecution. The case will likely go to a higher court.

THE World's fair is to have a post-office large enough to supply hourly mails to 150,000 exhibitors, and the force to manage it will be as large as that of the Milwaukee postoffice between 300 and 400 men. Such is the gist of the plans of the postal department as stated by Inspector Stoddard, who arrived in Chicago on Wednesday and began upon the task of working out the details.

THE demand for the new silver coin is so great that orders have been sent to the Philadelphia Mint to put all the available force on the work. Orders for the new coin have been received from all over the country, and Director Leach says if they can get the coin more than $1,000,000 of it will be placed in circulation this month. It is his intention to supply all national bank depositories with the new coin as fast as he can secure it from the Mint.

THE President has removed the Republican Postmaster at Reading for the offense of declaring himself for Quay and Blaine, which, of course, meant against Harrison. This, added to Secretary Foster's insistance upon the federal office holders of Philadelphia supporting Harrison at the recent primary elections shows that Harrison means at least that there shall be no civil service nonsense in the Republican party's modus operandi in selecting candidates for the next Presidency. The official lash will keep the officeholders in rank, anyway.

IN vain the McKinley organs, says the Philadelphia *Record*, search the latest trade returns for evidence of the beneficent effect of the tariff. With the exception of wheat flour nearly all the other staple exports of the country, including cattle, beef, dairy products, petroleum and lumber, continue to decline. The only import on the dutiable list that has increased is tin plate. The other imports that show an increase are sugar, coffee, tea, hides, india rubber, jute and manila, all of which are on the free list. But what has the McKinley tariff to do with the increased importation of coffee, tea hides and india rubber, which have long been free of duty?

PRESIDENT HARRISON, on Monday sent his message to Congress giving an account of the Chilian situation, accompanied by documents and correspondence reviewing the case and stating his position. The correspondence is very voluminous and contains everything that has passed between the two governments since the complications have arisen. President Harrison says he feels compelled to stand upon his position taken in a note to Minister Egan on the 21st inst, demanding that the Chilian Government must apologize and make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors; that the Matta's circulars reflecting on this government must be withdrawn and disavowed or diplomatic relations will cease.

ON Tuesday the State Department at Washington reviewed a reply from the Chilian Government to the ultimatum of the United States which is in effect as follows: Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all Chilian ministers abroad and acknowledge that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition to this the Chilian Government, in its answer, proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States Government, the Chilian Government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE message of the President regarding the difficulty with Chili, says the Pittsburg *Post*, was sent to Congress Monday. It is little if anything more than the submission in official detailed form of information already in possession of the public. Chili is disposed to be tardy in offering an apology and reparation for the attack last October on the sailors of the Baltimore in the city of Valparaiso. Harrison and Blaine say they have done all in their power to get her to toe the scratch in this matter, and not having succeeded now bring the subject formally to the attention of Congress for such action as the representatives of the people may think proper to take.

There is no occasion for haste in making a declaration of war against the comparatively insignificant little nation that stretches along the southwestern coast of South America. There are always two sides to every question, and the American people are not well informed yet touching the side of the Chilians. Let the subject be thoroughly aired in Congress before definite action is taken. The people want to know all about the policy and conduct of Minister Patrick Egan, and how far it is responsible for the goading of the Chilian mob into the outbreak at Valparaiso, and for the general dislike of the United States by the people of that nation. Full information on this point may have much to do with modifying the sentiment now prevalent with us toward Chili.

It is pretty well understood generally that Egan has been a stupid blunderer, and no doubt this impression will be fully confirmed when all the facts come to the surface. It would be a frightful mistake to embroil this great country in a war with Chili because of the mistakes of a foreigner sent there as minister to pay one of the political debts of Mr. Blaine.

We do not lose sight of the fact that there must be a settlement for the Baltimore affair. That is a matter of course. But inasmuch as we have waited thus long on the slow methods of Chilian officials and courts, would it do us any harm or prejudice our interests to wait a while longer? There is no sentiment in this country favorable to war, notwithstanding all that has been done toward working it up by the officers of the navy and the newspaper correspondents at Washington. We know little about the events that led up to the outbreak in Valparaiso, and until we become fully informed thereon no rash steps should be taken.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine are of course interested in vindicating the policy of the man they sent to Chili as minister, and who seems to be more responsible than any other influence for the present feeling. But there is no occasion to go to war to subserve the political interests of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison or either of them.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States died at his home in Washington, on Friday last. He was born in Albany county, New York, on the 14th of March, 1813, and worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen, when he was appointed a school teacher which profession he followed for a time when he finally entered Rutgers college where he graduated in 1836 and then studying law was admitted to the bar in 1839. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice and was engaged in many important cases. In March 1870, General Grant appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, where he exhibited marked ability and acquired distinction by his solution of the many legal problems brought before the court arising out of the civil war, involving new and novel questions. Justice Bradley's principal claim to remembrance however, will rest on his connection with the Great Fraud of 1876-7. After an honorable and distinguished career up to that time as a jurist, he was selected as the eighth man in the eight-to-seven Electoral Commission and by his vote, betrayed the trust reposed in him, accomplished the stealing of the Presidency and the seating of Hayes in the Presidential chair. Civil war or submission was the only alternative and the people wisely chose the latter. The perpetration of the Great Fraud was the greatest blow ever struck in this country at free Government and taught the people that their strongest hope, a pure judiciary, could not even be relied upon in times of heated political strife.

THE Auditor General has completed his annual report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1891. The receipts were $13,007,161,74, as compared with $8,625,910,10 the year preceding, an increase of over $4,000,000. The increase is fairly distributed over the several items, and is considerably aided by the direct tax of $1,600,000, refunded by the United States Government. Receipts from collateral inheritance tax jumped from $670,371.12 to $1,231,766.80, and the receipts from liquor licenses were nearly $500,000 more this than last year. The expenditures were $10,453, 932, 64, as against $8,168,861,18. The expenses of operating the Government were $2,996,717,95, as against $1,304,541,05, but the former sum includes the cost of a regular session of the Legislature and an extra session of the Senate. The loens redeemed in 1891 were $2,538,352, over $2,000,000, more than the preceding year. The balance in the treasury on November 30 1891 was $6,979,854,55, as against $4,426,645,45 on the same day of the previous year.

GOVERNOR PATTISON dismissed the appeal of Colonel Smith, of the Third regiment, from the verdict of guilty of misusing regimental funds, rendered against him in the court martial trial. His sentence will therefore stand and he is expelled from the National Guard. The arguments of his attorneys were based mostly on technicalities and really no attempt was made to combat the charges.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22nd, 1892
The national Democratic Committee has, after mature deliberation and consideration of all the circumstances involved, decided upon the place for holding the Democratic National convention. The decision does not meet with the approval of everybody, nor was it expected that it would, but the members of the committee have by virtue of the authority temporarily confided to them, done what they considered best for the interests of the party, and that fact is so fully recognized by the members of the disappointed delegations that all of them will return home fully determined to forget their personal diappointment in working for the election of the ticket which shall be nominated by that convention. Let all good Democrats go and do likewise, and the result will be victory.

The meeting of the Executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs held at the National headquarters here this week, was presided over by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia. All of the members were present in person or by proxy, and they were all enthusiastic over the condition of the association, which will this year make itself an important factor in the Presidential campaign. According to the report of the Secretary there are now between five and six thousand clubs in the association, representing every state and Territory. The committee decided that the full committee, which will decide upon the time and place for holding the National convention of the association to ratify the nominations for President and Vice-President, should meet at the same time and place as the nominating convention. The club convention will be held some time in August, and several cities are already in the field for the honor of entertaining it.

Those Republicans who were so certain that Mr. Mills would take no part in the present session, are not saying much just now, as that gentleman has returned much improved in health and with his usual vim has jumped right into hard work. He has declined the chairmanship of the Commerce committee.

Hon. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, who was our minister to England during the Cleveland administration, will probably be one of the representatives of this country in the arbitration of the Bering Sea matter. Mr. Phelps was a guest at a state dinner at the White House this week.

Thoughtless people are predicting a short session of Congress, but men like Mr. Holman, who know that protracted controversies are certain to arise between the House and Senate over the appropriation bills, do not look for an adjournment earlier than August, and will not be surprised if it does not take place earlier than October.

Speaker Crisp has not yet ventured out of doors, but he assisted his Democratic colleagues of the committee of Rules in the preparation of the code of rules which are to govern this House during this Congress. The new rules, now completed, are largely made up from those under which the House of the Fiftieth Congress worked, with several important additions to prevent filibustering beyond a reasonable time, and instead of giving the Speaker authority to cut off debate, as the Reed rules did, they give the majority of the House that authority.

Whether the rumored row between Secretary Blaine and Mr. Harrison, or some bit of shrewdness on the part of the Chilian minister is the cause of the delay in sending the Chilian correspondence and the Presidential message to Congress, is a question about which there is a wide difference of opinion; but it is certain that something has "hung up" the matter. The sensational newspaper men are making the most of the situation. Stories of promises made by the German and English ministers, and of abrupt demands by the same parties are being worked up into every form that can be suggested by lively imaginations. When the correspondence goes to Congress, if there is no change in the situation, it is probable that it will be considered by a Democratic caucus, in order that the party may act upon it with unanimity.

It is nonsense to charge, as the Republicans are doing, that the Democrats of the House defeated the bill for the reform of the system of printing and distributing public documents because of the retrenchment it made in expenditures. It was defeated because it gave the public printer too much authority and because it created a new bureau of office holders. The retrenchment will be made without the objectionable features of this bill.

M.

A Sensational Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.—A most sensational tragedy was enacted here this afternoon. Alice Mitchell, 19 years old, daughter of a wealthy retired merchant, rushed up to Freda Ward, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Golddust, Ark., and, grasping her by the neck, drew a bright razor across her throat. Miss Ward sank to the pavement and soon died. Miss Mitchell, who had alighted from her carriage in which Miss Johnston, her intimate friend, was also seated jumped into the vehicle with the exclamation: "Drive on; I've done it," and the pair drove home, where Miss Mitchell was arrested. Miss Ward had made remarks of a decidedly uncomplimentary nature regarding Miss Mitchell, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Both were familiar figures in society, and the awful affair is to-night the talk of the town.

Homocide at Dixmont.

An insane patient at Dixmont murdered another patient early Saturday morning by forcing a piece of sheeting down his throat. The victim was John Johnston Mc Fee, from Allegheny county, and the irresponsible perpetrater of the crime is O. H. Williams, from Washington county. McFee was an old man. Williams had been in the asylum only a few hours.

Williams was proceeding about his work in the calmest manner imaginable, and offered not the least resistance to the attendant's interference with his murderous work. He explained, before being led away to be put into the straight jacket, that his victim had persisted in talking while he wanted to sleep, and he had to adopt some method of silencing him. Williams has a mania for talking himself.

Canada a Burden to England.

As a matter of fact, the emancipation of the grotesque Dominion and its absorption in the United States would benefit us because it will take a burden off our backs and relieve us from the necessity of engaging in transatlantic squabbles in which we have no concern. It will benefit the Canadians, because independence always benefits a country, giving to it energy, life, spirit, enterprise—things which no mere colony ever possesses. The only people whom it will not benefit are the Indians. I confess it is painful to think of these poor wretches being handed over to the tender mercies of probably the most corrupt and rascally institution under heaven—the Washington Indian Bureau.—*London Truth.*

Quay's "Vindication."

OUR distinguished contemporary, the Hon. M. S. Quay, appears to be hunting mighty small game this winter seeking vindication in the Pennsylvania courts because of insignificant charges against him by obscure persons while the New York *World* invites him to sue for damages on account of great and serious accusations. It is very much like skirting around a tiger to get at a rabbit. When the Senator gets his gun to go a-hunting he ought to load it for bear, not for sparrows. The Pittsburg and Beaver newspapers, which Mr. Quay is now suing for criminal libel, did not say anything particularly bad or amazing about him. They intimated that Mr. Quay was acquainted with Bardsley and once received a check from him in the course of some rather indefinite "business." The *World* charged him with nearly every crime in the calender, and then besought him with tears in its eyes to sue for damages. If Mr. Quay is out for a vindication that will be of service, one that may amount to a certificate of character, why don't he skip the Beaver *Star* and the Pittsburg *Post* and collar the New York *World* in earnest. "This thing of getting out a howitzer to shoot a chipmunk is not real sportsmanship."
—*Washington Post.*

The Democratic Call.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Democratic National committee this morning issued the following call for a convention; "The National Democratic committee, at a meeting held this day in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for holding the National Democratic convention.

"Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates.

"All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past policical associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional Government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

Arthur Sewell and Secretary Sheerin will leave Washington this evening for Chicago to commence preparations for the convention.

Unique Death Trap.

Dr. Graves, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Barnaby, which case is known the world over, will be hanged at Carson City, Col., by a machine which has no duplicate in the world. It is so fixed that he will hang himself. The execution chamber is a small room with a ten-foot ceiling. A noose is suspended over a pulley in the centre. The other end of the rope passes along other pulleys to a rear chamber and is there attached to a five hundred pound weight. This weight is on a shelf that is held in place by a lever, on the end of which is a receptacle holding fifty-six pounds of water. In the bottom of this water vessel is a stopper attached to a chain, which is in turn attached to the under side of a door which rests on springs under the noose. When the criminal steps on the door, the noose is adjusted, the chain is pulled by the spring door, the water is let out of the vessel, the lever springs the five hundred pound weight and the doomed man is yanked to the ceiling in a jiffey, his neck being broken enroute.

A Pious Burglar.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 26.—H. H. Winans, for many years prominent as a politician and leading church member of Cherry Tree township, is now on trial in the Criminal court here on the charge of robbing P. A. McCue's hotel in Rouseville. The principal witness against Winans is George Robinson, convicted at the last term of court of arson in burning Winans' barn, but not yet sentenced. He has confessed to being the perpetrator of a number of burglaries in Venango and Crawford counties, and says that Winans assisted him.

The evidence is very strong against the accused. It has been shown that Winans' procured the tools with which the hotel was entered and the safe broken open, and the counsel for the defense has been unable to shake Robinson's testimony.

The arrest created a sensation and the court room has been crowded with eager spectators since the trial commenced.

Both Kicked to Death.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Frank Brown, of Boston, Washington county, Ind., yesterday morning went to the barn. In a stall a stallion was standing. Without warning the vicious animal kicked Mrs. Brown on the head, fracturing her skull. Her husband, hearing her screams, went to her rescue. While he was raising his wife from the ground the stallion kicked him on the temple, also fracturing his skull. Brown, unable to move, cried for assistance. Persons in a passing wagon, attracted by the noise, found Brown and his wife. They were assisted to the house and died of their injuries later.

Missouri For Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The Democratic State committee met here this afternoon to elect a Secretary and select a time and place for holding the convention to nominate delegates to the National convention, three judges of the Supreme Court and a general State ticket. After a prolonged discussion it was decided to hold three separate conventions. T. L. Phillips, of Perrysville was elected Secretary. A majority of the committeemen expressed themselves as favorable to Cleveland for Presieent.

Pennsylvanians Honored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The House gave up this afternoon to the presentation of portraits of ex-Speaker Grow and Randall. In the Speaker's gallery were seated Mrs. Randall and her daughters, Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Susie Randall. Ex-Speaker Grow was on the floor looking not a day older than his portrait. The presentation speech was made by the Hon. C. W. Stone, speaking for the committee of the Legislature present in the House.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Eighteen patients lost their lives in the burning of the Indianapolis Surgical Institution and 21 received serious injuries.

—James Francis, a train robber, who was shot and killed at Pleasanton, Kan., was a cousin of Governor Francis, of Missouri.

—A bill will be introduced in Congress absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States for a period of 20 years.

—The drawbridge across the Mississippi at Burlington, Iowa, owned by the Burlington railroad, is threatened with destruction by an ice-flood.

—While James Cannon was walking on the Pennsylvania railroad track at Gap no Monday, he was struck by a west-bound engine and had his back broken. He will die.

—Judge Manning F. Knapp, of the New Jersey Supreme court and president Judge of the Hudson county circuit court, dropped dead on Tuesday afternoon while delivering a charge to the grand jury at the court house.

—William Rockerfeller, of the Standard oil company, who has been lying seriously ill at his home in New York from blood poisoning, caused by a nail in his shoe punching the skin of his foot, is now considered out of danger.

—While workmen were tearing down an old building on Monday, in Baltimore, an immense brick chimney fell, burying a number of them. George W. Myers was instantly killed, and George Fowler, it is thought, fatally injured and two others slightly.

—The entire central part of Beverly, W. Va., was burned including the court house. The county records were nearly all saved, but with great difficulty. Over 500 people practically lose their homes. The court contained valuable records of transfers of the West Virginia Central and Grafton and Green brier railroads.

—According to the first official report of Hoskins & McClintock, assignees of the Messrs. Delemater, of Meadville, the general creditors of the insolvent bankers will not receive more than eight or ten cents on the dollar. The report shows the amount realized out of the estate of each of the bankrupts, after deducting expenses.

—If the number of persons daily entering the city of London were dispatched from any given station by train, as many as one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven trains, each conveying six hundred persons, would be required for the purpose. If the trains were all joined together in a continuous line they would extend two hundred and twenty-one miles.

—Caroline Ship, condemned to be executed for infanticide, was taken from the jail at Dallas, N. C., on Friday afternoon and led to the gallows. She displayed great coolness and stood quiet while the rope was being placed about her neck. She talked eight minutes, reaffirming her innocence and declaring that a man named Mack Farrar committed the crime. The drop fell at 1:55, and death resulted in twenty minutes by strangulation.

—If all the locomotives in the United States were coupled together they would make a train of solid iron and steel over 300 miles long. Add the passenger cars and we would have 300 miles more of wood and iron: this would give us a gigantic passenger train 600 miles in length counting both engines and cars. Should we want a huge "mixed" train we might add the "box" "flat," and every other kind of freight cars, and our train would then have a total length of over 7,000 miles! The passenger cars in this gigantic train would be capable of seating 1,500,000 people, and upon the freight cars could be loaded the weight of all the pyramids of Egypt, and all the state capitol buildings in the United States besides. Verily, great is the railroad system of America.

School Reports

Report of the Ebensburg schools for the month ending January 19th, 1892:

Room No. 1.—Number in attendance—boys, 38; girls, 31; total, 69. Average attendance—boys, 34; girls, 24; total, 58. Perfect in attendance: Ralph Davis, Tommie Evans, John Rees, Edwin Rees, Harvey Tibbott, Waldo Squires, Elmer Davis, Harvey Rodgers, Ray Bolsinger, Walter Port, Fern Ludwig, Earl Jones, Frank Cole, Eddie Cassidy, Tommie Casidy, Earl Finkbiner, Dannie James, Tommie Hill, Bennie Luttringer, Clinton Bennett, Myrtle Gettys, Lida Davison, Mabel Gant, Rosy Crouse, Aggie Connell, Katie Grey, Mildred Owens, Ethel Davis and Annie Borkey.

Room No. 2.—Number in attendance—boys, 29; girls, 27; total, 56. Average attendance - boys, 27; girls, 23; total, 56. Class leaders—A class, David Ludwig; B class, Emma Craver. Perfect in attendance: David Ludwig, Harry Bennett, Rhode Ritter, David Powell, Walter Apel, Arthur Hill, John Cole, Willie Endler, Jesse Evans, Bertie Connell, Harry Jones, Joseph Davis, Eddie Shoemaker, Mabel Creery, Nita Evans, Flora Cole, May Jones and Emma Craver.

Room No. 3.—Number in attendance—boys, 22; girls, 26; total, 48. Average attendance—boys, 20; girls, 23; total, 43. Perfect in attendance: Ada Kirk, Lizzie Ludwig, Edith Barker, Ethel Shields, Gertie Hill, Alice Weaklen, Herbie Evans, Arthur Evans, Lizzie Ludwig, Florence Evans, Mary Connell, Floy Stiles, Bessie Evans, Elmer Davis and Walter Jones. Class leaders—A class, Floy Stiles; B class, Lizzie Ludwig.

Room No. 4.—Number in attendance—boys, 20; girls, 20; total, 40. Average attendance—boys, 18; girls, 17; total, 35. Class leaders—A class, Ada Jones; B class, Willie Cole. Perfect in attendance: Ada Jones, Mary McCabe, Allie Jones, May Davis, Jennie Dinsmore, Annie McBreen, Ollie Connell, Philip Shoemaker, Willie Cole, Peter Ludwig, Charlie Evans, Ollie Davis, Harry Blair and Butler Roberts.

Room No. 5.—Number in attendance—boys, 15; girls, 15; total, 30. Average attendance—boys, 11; girls, 12; total, 23. Class leaders—Senior class, Julia Connell; A class, Annie Davison; B class, Minnie Craver. Perfect in attendance: Fred Jones, Willie McCabe, Annie Davison, Blanche Folsom, Mae Griffith, Ida Craver and Minnie Craver.

Report of Ashville school No. 1 for month ending January 12th:

Number in attendance—boys, 29; girls, 15; total, 44. Average attendance—boys, 27; girls, 12; total, 39. Perfect in attendance: Murray Hunter, Ross Burgoon, Robert Burgoon, Willie Bisinger, Samuel Doyle, Earl McCollery, Chester Doyle, Isadore Storm, Frank Monahan, Herman Eckenrode, Robert Wills, Willie Dougherty, Mattie Doyle, Teresa Bisinger, Gertie McConnell.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Annual Clearance Sale Now On.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

All Winter Goods must Positively be Cleared Out Previous to our Stocktaking on January 31st.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ON

Laides' Coats and Jackets.
Misses' Wraps and
Fur Capes and Muffs.
Ladies' and Misses' Suits.
Millinery.
Silks.
Dress Goods.
Flannels and Blankets.
Underwear.
Linen, Muslin and Calicos.
Carpets and Curtains.

Come and investigate for yourself or write to our Mail Order Department.

CAMPBELL & DICK,

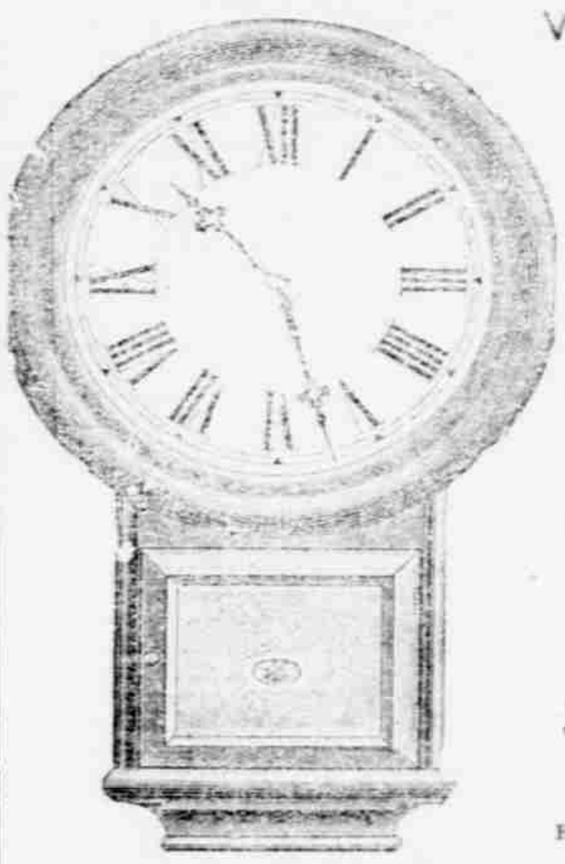
81, 83, 85, 87 AND 89 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

J. D. LUCAS & CO.,

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

In presenting this announcement we take great pride in calling attention to our present stock of goods. It will be our aim to sell nothing but the best of goods, and at the lowest possible cash price. We have received within the last few days several new things in Shoes and Gents' Furnishings, and have a large stock ordered, which will be coming in as fast the factories can make them.

Inviting you to call and see our goods and get prices, we are

Yours Respectfully,

J. D. LUCAS & CO.,

Opposite Cambria House, EBENSBURG, PENNA.

Eckenrode - & - Hoppel,

—DEALERS IN—

General .·. Merchandise,

CLOTHING, FLOUR, FEED,

Lumber and Shingles. We keep our Stock always Full and Complete. Give us a Call.

Eckenrode & Hoppel,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

WILLIAM M'KILLIP & CO.,

CASSANDRA, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FARQUHAR VIBRATING SEPARATOR.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Wonderful Capacity.
Equally Perfect in all kinds of Grain and Flax.
Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

We are agents for the Penn Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., manufacturers of

Engines, - Hay - Bailers, - Threshers,

SAW MILLS,

and all kinds of farming implements. Parties desiring any machinery of the above description will do well to call on or address us.

WILLIAM M'KILLIP & CO.,

CASSANDRA, PA.

M'CONNELL & SAUPP

Are showing some Handsome Styles in

LIGHT :: OVERCOATS

IN CHEVIOTS, KERSEYS, ETC., AT

$6.50, $8.00, $10.00 and $11.50.

M'CONNELL & SAUPP'S

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

1300 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

B. & B.

WHY do we pay for our advertisement in this paper every week?

And why do we change the message in it so often unless we have something special in the way of

STYLES,
FABRICS,
PRICES,
to offer you?

Our efforts would be useless but for this reason, and we could not expect any part of your patronage. While we are extending the scope of our

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

every week, we keep in view the thought of making it to YOUR PROFIT to trade with us.

If you are not now benefitted by the

SPECIAL VALUES

offered by these stores, begin now to investigate the matter. Try us with a sample order and you'll be pleased with the result.

JANUARY
Is pre-eminently a
MONTH OF BARGAINS
For many reasons.

Write for Samples of these:

100 pieces American Bourette Suitings in striped and plaid effects—[illegible] wide—neat dark styles and good suitings, 15c. a yard.

Large lot of 52 and 54-inch all-wool [illegible] Dress Suitings, stylish stripes, plaids, checks and mixtures, 50c. a yard; goods that sold earlier in the season [illegible] at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Special 46-inch all-wool Henriettas, all colors, 65c.

An offering of large lot 46-inch all-wool [illegible] Cashmeres, in good range of colors, 50c.; quality that generally retails today at 75c.

We have an early season sale of Anderson Ginghams, 1891 patterns, but very choice and desirable at 20c., the regular 40c. quality.

We will send samples of any line of Dry Goods upon request, with lowest prices on everything for best qualities.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the assignee of Edward McGrade will expose to public sale on the premises on

FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH, 1892,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following described real estate [illegible]

[illegible]

Frame Weather-Boarded House!

[illegible] Dwelling House, and necessary outbuildings.

Terms of Sale.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money [illegible]

JOHN A. CYLE,

Jan. 29 1892. Assignee of Edward McGrade.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to us directed, we will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Allegheny, county of Cambria, Pennsylvania, about one mile from the borough of Chest Springs adjoining lands of Jacob Buck, John Mangion, heirs of Paul Conrad, deceased, D. W. McConnell, E. T. McConnell and Joseph Adams, containing

64 ACRES,

more or less, and having thereon erected a LARGE "L" HOUSE with Porch and hewed Log Barn, with Sheds, Buggy Shed and other necessary Outbuildings, all in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance of one third at the confirmation of sale; one third in six months and one third in one year from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by judgement bond and mortgage of purchaser and to bear interest from the confirmation of sale.

JOHN BARNET,
AMANDA ADAMS,
Executors of Thomas W. Adams, deceased.

Chest Springs, Pa., January 8, 1892.-3t.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark — QUALITY — P — PURITY — NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. [illegible] Beginners are earning from [illegible] Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JANUARY 29, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Julia Lemon, of this place, is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

—An infant child of Hugh Evans, of Cambria township, died a few days ago.

—Mr. Alex. Brawley, of Barr township, was a visitor to our town on Thursday.

Mr. H. J. Ivory, of Allegheny township, spent a few hours in town on Saturday.

—Mr. Joseph Sharp, of Allegheny township, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—A child of Henry Link, of Carrolltown, died on Wednesday, aged about four years.

—T. A. Sharbaugh, cashier of the Carrolltown bank, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Death claimed a good cow belonging to Mr. Samuel Ludwig, of the East ward, on Saturday night.

—Joseph Devine, of Johnstown, was brought to jail on Wednesday on a charge of surety of the peace.

—Several communications were passed over this week on account of their length and lateness of arrival.

—Mr. Lewis J. Bearer, of Susquehanna township, spent a couple of days in town during the present week.

—Joseph Miller, Jr. son of Joseph Miller of Barr township, died on Friday January, 22nd aged about 20 years.

—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Collins, of this place, started on Tuesday for Florida where they will spend the winter.

—Miss Ada Stoltz, daughter of Adam Stoltz, of Carrolltown died on Thursday of last week aged 19 years.

—Mr. John Holtz, of Hastings, formerly of Cambria township, was a visitor to the FREEMAN office on Monday.

—Mr. M. D. Will, of Ashville, visited Ebensburg on Monday and while here dropped in to see the FREEMAN.

—Mr. William Flemming, of White township, took a run up to Ebensburg on Tuesday and returned the same day.

—Judge Barker will render his decision in the application for a new trial in the Bruner murder case on Monday next.

—Mr. Edward Thomas, one of Cambria township's oldest and best citizens is seriously ill with not much prospect for his recovery.

—Miss Mary Bender, of this place, who has been absent for several months on a visit to Connellsville, Pa., arrived home on Saturday.

—Mr. Bernard Delaney, of Gallitzin township, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday and while here visited the FREEMAN office.

—On Sunday William H. Mardis, a watchman on the P. R. R. at Johnstown, was struck by an engine and probably fatally injured.

—Messrs. J. D. Lucas & Co. have a new ad in the FREEMAN this week which all our readers should peruse, pay attention to and profit by.

—The County Auditors will finish their labors to-day (Friday) after four weeks spent in examining the financial accounts of the county.

—Frank McGuire, of Clearfield township, was placed in jail on Saturday last to answer a charge of threatening to shoot his sister-in-law.

—A force of men is busy stringing the electric wires for our street lamps which are expected to illuminate our town on or about the first of February.

—The American Telephone Company sent a man here on Monday to slacken the wires for the purpose of lessening the noise made by the wind blowing over the wires.

—On Friday last Henry Rorabaugh, of Jackson township, while engaged in hauling logs, was struck by the log swinging and had both bones in one of his legs broken below the knee.

—On Sunday evening Rev. George Hill, pastor of the Congregational church at this place, tendered his resignation. The resignation was not acted upon but held over for one week.

—A sleighing party from Jackson township, put up at the Central Hotel on Friday night and enjoyed themselves by tripping the light fantastic toe until an early hour the next morning.

—Judge Barker, of this place, was over in Somerset on Monday attending a banquet given by the Somerset attorneys in honor of the retiring and incoming Judges of that judicial district.

—Mr. Thomas C. Shoemaker, of Bellefonte, well known here, has been elected superintendent of the Bellefonte Central railroad, formerly the Bellefonte, Buffalo Run & Bald Eagle Valley railroad.

—Tuesday next is Candlemas or groundhog day when those who have faith in the ground-hog as a weather prognosticator will know for a certainty all about the weather, without depending on almanacs.

—The barn of Lewis W. Neale, living near Jacksonville, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The fire was caused by the explosion of a steam boiler which was being fired up for the purpose of running a threshing machine.

—Ed. T. McNeelis, Esq., went to Hastings Saturday morning to visit his cousin, Mrs. McNeelis, of that place, and to try to effect a settlement with the railroad company for the injuries that lady sustained in a recent accident.—*Johnstown Herald.*

—Rev. Daniel Thomas died at the residence of his son-in-law, John R. Davis, in Cambria township, on Thursday, January 28, 1892, aged about 75 years. The funeral will meet at the house on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Lloyd's cemetery.

—J. Davison Piper's house at Portage caught fire early on Saturday morning and the flames spread so rapidly that very little of the contents of the house was saved. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. Piper as he has been in ill health for a long time, and there was no insurance.

—John Davis, aged about sixty, a miner, who was boarding in the Twelfth ward, and who has been suffering with erysipelas for some time past, was taken to the poor house this morning by Constable Miller. Davis was formerly of Blacklick, Indiana county.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—The store of F. E. Alter, of Morrellville, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and several guns, revolvers and other goods carried off. The entrance to the store was effected by breaking the glass in the door. Up to this time no clew is had to the perpetrators.

—Perhaps everyone does not know how easily fresh apple blossoms can be had in winter. Get the ends of branches with plump flower buds, and place them in water in a warm, sunny window, and they will soon bloom. No doubt many other kinds of trees and shrubs will give as good satisfaction.

—On Tuesday morning J. L. Scott, a miner residing near Portage, while working in the mines at that place, was caught by a fall of coal and had his right leg broken below the knee. He was taken to his home where a physician set the injured limb, and he is now getting along a well as could be expected.

—A party of Carrolltown ladies inspected the sleighing and tried the hospitalities of the Mountain House in this place on Thursday of last week.

—A dispatch from Bedford county says that Hon. John Cessna will be a candidate for Assembly at the coming Republican primary election, and if elected will be opposed to Quay for United States Senator.

—Judge Krebs made an order during the recent Clearfield county license court to the effect that all landlords who refused to give a meal to travelers any time they ask for it after regular hours, would have their license revoked.

—One hundred and four customers reported at meal time on Sunday last, at the Almshouse. The institution is crowded, with but little prospect for its relief until the warm weather induces immigration to more congenial climes.

—On Tuesday night the safe in the office of the Bauerlien Brewing Company in Johnstown, was blown open and the contents examined and scattered over the floor. About $2 in money was all the safe contained and was all the night prowlers got for their work. The safe door was broken to pieces by the explosion.

—J. Milton Connell, of Ebensburg, who for the past nine months has been employed as night operator in the Postal Telegraph office here, was yesterday notified by Superintendent Campbell that he had been promoted to the general managership of the McKeesport office, the change to take place Monday next.—*Johnstown Herald.*

—Last week one of the sub-contractors on the new railroad was believed to have skipped after getting his pay, and a number of the laborers who had been working for him were here on Monday for the purpose of taking legal proceedings to secure the amounts due them. We understand, however, that the contractor returned and made a satisfactory settlement.

—A. B. Klingerman, whose home is in Altoona, and who is engaged in teaching school at Glen White, attempted to board a moving freight train at Kittanning Point on Monday evening when he missed his hold, and falling with the great toe of his right foot under the wheels, had it mashed into a pulp. He was taken to the Altoona hospital, where the physicians amputated the toe.

—There is likely to be trouble in the Clearfield coal regions between the operators and miners over the prices to be paid for mining what is known as "low coal." This coal is in very thin veins, and much work is required to be done for which the men receive no pay. The operators will refuse the advance asked for and will close their mines, while the miners organization is pledged to fight if need be.

—We have made the agreeable discovery that in the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Cambria and Westmoreland, there are 478 men who insist upon the title of professor. This includes musicians, teachers of music, schoolmasters, two sleight-of-hand men, one ventriloquist, four sluggers or "professors of sparring," nine dancing masters, two oyster openers, and twelve drink-mixers or bar-tenders. Indiana county doesn't claim any of the latter class.—*Indiana Messenger.*

—Judge Furst, in answer to petitioners from Logan township, Huntingdon county for the appointment of two assistant assessors, filed an opinion saying that he believes the act of February, 1889, repeals the acts of 1834 and 1874, so far as assistant assessors are concerned. He says assistant assessors exist only as provided for in the act of June 16, 1891, where a borough or township is divided into several election districts, in each of which by this act assessors are to be elected.

—The handsome Catholic church edifice at Connellsville was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The fire originated from an overheated furnace and was well under way before it was discovered. None of the valuable paintings, records, furniture, etc., could be gotten out. The building, including contents, was valued at nearly $100,000, on which there was only $25,000 insurance. The church was built in 1886, and the building, which was the finest in the county, alone cost $50,000.

—Isaih Clark, aged 112 years, of Mechanicsville, Indiana county, is dying of gangrene, caused by breaking his left leg by a fall in the winter of 1887. Several eminent physicians called to consult in the case declared that the only possible way to save the old man's life was to amputate both legs. He was willing to undergo this ordeal, but the physicians did not think him strong enough to survive the operation. His relatives, too, objected, because they thought his end was near anyway.

—Last week and the week before the workmen engaged in putting the heading through for the tunnel on the Susquehanna branch of the Cambria & Clearfield railroad, under the skilful direction of Mr. W. J. Ingram, the gentlemanly manager of the work, broke the record in the way of fast work. Last week they went in 76 feet, while the week before they did still better, making 80 feet with but two machines. At this rate of working it will not be long until they have daylight through the hole.

—The mammoth bull that Mr. William M. Singerly will exhibit at the World's fair promises to be the biggest things on hoofs at the great exposition. The animal weighs 3,600 pounds, about double the size of an ordinarily large bull. Although short-legged, he is seven feet in height and his bust measure is twenty-two feet. He is of pure Holstein-Frisian breed and was purchased by Mr. Singerly in Michigan. He is still growing at Mr. Singerly's farm near Philadelphia, and his keeper expects him to weigh 4,000 pounds by the time he is shipped to Chicago.

—George Gilgore, of Blairsville, a brakeman on the West Penn railroad, while making a coupling on Wednesday night of last week, his clothes caught on the car and he was thrown under the wheels, by which one leg and one arm were cut off. He lived long enough to bid good-bye to his wife and eight children. His oldest boy is 13 years of age. As the wife of the dying man and their group of little children gathered about him to take their last, loving good-bye, the scene was one of the most pathetic ever witnessed by those present and caused the tears to flow freely.

—The American Telephone Company has a gang of men on the road measuring the distance along the line from their main office in New York city. This (Thursday) morning they passed through Ebensburg and numbered each pole as they passed along. The pole in front of the FREEMAN building is numbered 14,936, there being that many poles on the line from the FREEMAN office to New York city. The distance from this pole to the New York city limits is 316 miles and 930 feet, and one mile further to the company's main office in the city. The men travel from six to nine miles per day.

—At the February election constables and assessors will be elected for three years. Under the new law each district elects but one assessor, who does the registering and assessing, and in the third year of this term he makes the triennial assessment. Hence the importance of exercising judgment in the election, that competent men may be elected. The new election law of the state goes into effect March 1st, 1892. Under the new law the judges and inspectors elected next month will be required to hold the election next November. Election boards therefore should be chosen with a view to thorough competency and responsibility.

A Great Offer for the Ladies.

Common sense and good judgement are the qualities for which our American ladies are noted. When they find any article which will add to the comfort of their homes or personal appearance they speedily adopt it, being quick to discover the superiority of the new over the old. It is to this trait the firm of A. McDowell & Co. owes the wonderful success of their French Fashion Journals among American women. Whenever these Journals are critically examined their superior merit is at once recognized. They not only give the styles one month earlier than the American Fashion Journals; but the variety, originality, and practibility of those styles lift them so far above all others, that they are now recognized as the standard for fashion of this country, as they have long been in France. Many complaints having reached A. McDowell & Co. concerning their difficulty experienced in obtaining their Fashion Journal through newsdealers, who will try to work off some other and inferior publication lying on their hands, this firm has decided to give the following premium offer. To each yearly subscriber who sends $3.50, the regular price for either "La Mode de Paris," or "Album des Modes," will be given gratis as a premium, Book No. 1, "Dressmaking Simplified." This book is valued at $5.50. Book No. 1 teaches how to keep wrinkles out of dresses; how to join seams; how to finish a waist, the darts, the bones, the collar, etc.; how to make the new sham skirt by rule; how to patch plaids and stripes, etc. It is desirable to hand in your subscriptions through local newsdealers but if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining the Journals, send direct to A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

An Aged Couple Burned to Death.

On Wednesday night about half-past ten o'clock, the residence of Samuel Kring, in the village of Elton, Adams township, was discovered to be on fire. Several of the nearest neighbors hurried to the scene of the conflagration and were horrified to discover that the inside of the building was a mass of flames and that the aged occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Kring, were evidently in the building. Every effort was made to reach the room in which they slept, but all efforts were futile, and the neighbors were compelled to wait until the fiery element had spent its force, confining their efforts to the work of throwing water on the flames with buckets in that part of the building where the aged couple were supposed to be, for the purpose of preventing their bodies from being entirely consumed.

After the flames had burned out the remains were found presenting a horrible sight. Nothing remained of Mr. Kring but a charred lump of flesh, being almost consumed. The body of Mrs. Kring was better preserved but was also an unrecognizable mass of burned flesh. Mr. Kring was 79 years of age, and his wife was 85. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. Besides the building it is supposed that a large amount of notes and paper money was destroyed as the aged couple were well off.

Officers Nominated.

At the last meeting of the Dauntless Fire Company the following named members were placed in nomination for the respective offices named to be voted for at the next regular meeting on the third Tuesday in February next:

President—H. A. Englebart.

Vice President—John T. Blair. F. C. Lloyd, E. C. Parrish.

Secretary—M. D. Bearer, John T. Davis, O. E. Wilkinson.

Librarian—H. J. Crouse, H. E. Crouse.

Assistant Librarian—John Clement, Robt. McBreen.

Treasurer—A. W. Buck.

Chief Director—F. C. Lloyd.

Assistant Director—James T. Young.

Chief of Hook and Ladder—O. E. Wilkinson, E. C. Parrish.

Assistant Chief of Hook and Ladder—Philip Fenlon, Thomas McBreen, Samuel Ludwig.

Captain of Engine—H. A. Shoemaker, A. J. Waters, Matthias Reade.

Chief of Hose—John T. Blair, Geo. Boney.

First Assistant of Hose—H. E. Crouse, D. A. McGough.

Second Assistant of Hose—Samuel Ludwig, John T. Davis.

Trustees—Three to be elected—M. D. Kittell, D. A. McGough, M. D. Bearer, H. A. Shoemaker, John L. Stough, Jas. T. Young, J. A. Shoemaker, H. H. Myers, F. C. Lloyd, E. C. Parrish, John T. Davis, Samuel Ludwig.

A Series of Three Special Excursions to Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad

Gratifying was the success of the first tour in the Washington Pennsylvania railroad series which left the 21st instant. The tours afford a delightful opportunity of visiting the national capital in its most attractive season while both houses of congress are in session and all the departments open to visitors: three tours remain, February 4th, 11th and 25th, 1892. Excursion tickets will be good from date of sale, admitting of a stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within the proper limit, and tourists will travel in a special train of parlor cars and day coaches.

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Johnstown	$7.35	11:15 A. M.
Cresson	7.35	12:00 Noon.
Altoona	7.35	12:55 P. M.
Washington	Arrive	8:45 P. M.

The tickets will be good for use on any regular train of the dates above named except limited express trains. The return coupons will be valid for passage on any regular train within the return limit except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Warned in Time.

People will have themselves largely to blame if the horrid grip secures a foothold here this winter. The board of health sounded a note of warning a few days ago. Physicians all agree that with proper precautions, the desease may be prevented. Aged and enfeebled persons, in fact any one whose system is run down, require a healthful stimulant just now. The medical faculty are a unit upon this point. Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" rye whiskies, which sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart, are the purest and best stimulants known. The most skilled practitioners in the country endorse and prescribe these brands and leading hospitals use them exclusively. Major Klein also sells Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson, Overholt and Bear Creek at $1 per quart or six quarts for $5. His establishment is headquarters for everything in the liquor line. Goods expressed everywhere. Send for catalogue, mentioning this paper, to

MAX KLEIN,
85 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

For sale by J. & A. E. Bender, Ebensburg, Pa.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, January 27th, 1892:

Enoch Miller, Barr township, and Sarah White, Susquehanna township.

Samuel Noon and Ellen Miller, Adams township.

Stephen A. Schrum, New Florence, Pa., and Mrs. Jennie McCurdy, Morrellville.

John Snyder and Catharine Kinnnel, Portage township.

Joseph Koice and Bertha Miller, Gallitzin.

Anton Riek and Rosalia Wissel, Lower Yoder township.

Theodore D. Carroll and Hester O'Hara, Johnstown.

J. M. Ross, Reade township, and Minnie M. Brady, Utahville, Clearfield county.

Henry Hauser and Catharine Conrad, Scooptown.

Frank Skiba and Antonia Rolka, Gallitzin.

John Fabijan and Divai Verona, Johnstown.

A. G. Morgan and Mattie V. Brady, Johnstown.

William Harvey Lingerfelter and Clemmie Brookbank, Ashville.

James Leonard, Blair county, Amanda Farren, Portage.

Didn't Know it was Loaded.

Dennis Keenan, a young man and coal miner, who had been working at Glen Campbell for some time until work got scarce, started out last week in company with a friend, and the letter of recommendation from his employer to secure another job. He put his clothing, tools and a can containing some fifteen pounds of blasting powder—and there is where he made a grave mistake—in his trunk, and hied himself to Johnstown in search of work, in which he was unsuccessful.

In the meantime he left his trunk at the station, and in company with his friend went to Portage and other points in that neighborhood. They finally secured work at Amsbry on the Cresson road for the Cambria Company.

After working a few days young Keenan came down to Johnstown after his trunk. When he presented his check he was notified that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on a charge of carrying an explosive contrary to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

The young man was thunderstruck, and asked what it meant. He was informed that in handling his trunk grains of powder had dropped from it. Keenan acknowledged that he had powder in his trunk and explained why it was there, and that he used it in his business and was too poor to sacrifice that amount of powder and carried it with him. Keenan was locked up yesterday morning and given a hearing last evening at which he was held in $300 bail for his appearance at the next term of court to answer the charge. Young Keenan seems to be a very quiet respectable man, and his father is one of the prominent citizens of Madera. He has notified his father of his difficulty, and there is no doubt that bail will be procured and that he will succeed in getting out of his unfortunate trouble promptly.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

Convicted of Forgery.

A dispatch from Clarion, Pa., has the following concerning W. B. Smitten, who is known to a number of people in Cambria county who invested in his patent fence and are out the amount invested. Mr. Smitten was operating in this county a little over two years ago. "Three years ago W. B. Smitten, the son of an Indiana county farmer, came to this county and began establishing agencies for a patent fence. He secured the names of farmers, called on them, showed the fence and induced several to become agents on commission. Among them was H. McCall of West Freedom. Last spring McCall received notice from the National Bank of Clarion that a note signed by him in favor of Smitten and dated May 14, 1889, at two years for $125 would fall due on May 14, 1891. McCall went to the bank, admitted the signature to be genuine and paid the note. He then made information against Smitten, charging him with forgery. Smitten was arrested and put on trial.

McCall alleged that he did not sign a note but a printed contract, and an agreement concerning commission, which was written in pencil but signed by him in ink about three inches below the writing; that a promissory note was printed between the writing and signature and the writing cut off, leaving a clean, straight promissory note, which was made payable at two years to cover time enough to escape a prosecution for false pretences by pleading the statute of limitation. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

He has operated throughout the western part of Pennsylvania. Both the defendant and his counsel frequently admitted during the trial that he was guilty of false pretense, but that he had provided against that."

Communication.

St. Augustine, Pa., Jan. 25, 1892.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—If the evidence of rotten sills and plates taken out of that portion of the church at St. Augustine which was taken down is not sufficient to satisfy our people of the dangerous condition of the building, then the opinions of some of the parties who contributed articles to the FREEMAN as to the safety of the church and who actually knew nothing about it, although being carpenters, are not entitled to a moment's consideration. As a matter of fact, some of the sills and plates were so rotten that they would not bear their own weight. How could such timbers hold up the enormous weight of the roof? It is also an indisputable fact that the church was giving way at several points. All honor to Father McEvoy for tearing away the dangerous building.

Q.

Died.

KENNEDY.—Died at the residence of her son, Francis P. Kennedy, in Rock county, Minnesota, on Thursday, January 21st, 1892, Mrs. Mary Ann Kennedy, relict of Michael Kennedy, late of Carroll township, deceased, and eldest daughter of Americus Bender, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Carroll township, aged 82 years.

KIRK.—Died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Francis Luther, in Susquehanna township, on Sunday, January 24, 1892, Mrs. Tillie Kirkpatrick, aged about 88 years.

HOPPLE.—Died at the home of his parents in Barr township on Thursday, January 21, 1892, Henry Hopple, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hopple, aged about 21 years.

EGER.—Died at her home in Carroll township on Thursday, January 21, 1892, Mrs. Laura Eger, wife of Eger, aged about 34 years.

Married.

LARIMER—DAVIS.—Married at the the residence of the bride's parents in Ebensburg on Wednesday, January 20th, 1892, Mr. Lester Larimer and Miss Izora Davis, both of Ebensburg.

SPECIAL TRIAL LIST

List of causes set down for trial at a special term of court to be held beginning Monday, February 22, 1892:

Shaffe & Son	vs.	Helfrick.
Barnes et al	vs.	Carroll.
Bowman	vs.	Barnhart.
Flack & Glunt	vs.	Troxell.
Murdock & Bro	vs.	McKelvey.
Myers et al	vs	Chestnutwood et al.
Cree et al	vs	Patton.
Oaks	vs	Betts.
St lee	vs	Gillinger.
Leahey	vs	Fritsch
ole	vs.	Cre-well.
Pringle	vs.	Bender.
Crouse	vs	Dunphy.
Helfrick	vs	Hank
Getter	vs.	Le hey
Ertle & Co.	vs	Walters
Gooderham	vs	Cramer Garnishee.
Kirkpatrick	vs.	Same.
Weakland	vs	Same.
Gill	vs.	Johnstown Lumber Company.
Fowler & Umbarn	vs.	Creswell.
ri gle	vs.	Potts
Gill	vs.	P & C. Gates.
Byers & Kirk	vs.	Strayer.

JAS. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's office, Jan. 29, 1892.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to distribute the funds in the hands of S. J. Luther, trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of Francis Grimes, deceased, as shown by his account, as well as the deferred payments due on sale of real estate, to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. ALVIN EVANS,
Auditor.

January 29, 1892.3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Joseph J. Trexler, late of Clearfield township, in the county of Cambria, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES F. TREXLER.
CELESTINE J. TREXLER,
Executors of Joseph J. Trexler, deceased.

Clearfield township, January 29, 1892.-6t.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I have this day purchased 12 head of cattle and 4 hogs from Peter C. Boland and Rebecca Boland, his wife, of Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., and that I have left them during my pleasure. All persons are hereby notified not to interfere or meddle with the same.

JOHN B. HOPFER.

Carroll Twp., Jan. 21, 1892.—3t.

Miscellaneous Notices.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent his Meat Market at Lilly, with all the appurtenances, Ice Box, Refrigerator, etc., and Slaughter House. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN METZGAR.
Jan. 8, 1892. Lilly Pa.

ADVERTISERS by addessing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet, 10c.

WANTED!—Furs of all kinds, for which the highest market prices will be paid. Bring them in. G. L. FREDERICKS.
oct30 Ebensburg, Pa.

WANTED.—A good girl to do cooking. Good wages paid. Address, Mrs. M. Fitzharris, Gallitzin Hotel, Gallitzin, Pa.

BALTZELLS'.

When we say we are preparing for the greatest reduction sale that we have ever yet given we do not desire our readers to understand that they can enter our store and carry away its entire contents and leave no form of equivalent, but we want them to know that we do intend to give them what they may wish for at one-quarter to one-half of what they have been paying here or elsewhere, and that if they have dreams of economy add many possessions for the usual expenditure for a few the time will be when our great reduction sale begins on the 11th of January.

Our black dress goods shelves have been deprived of the greater share of their treasures but we still have much remaining that is of the best in style and quality and we expect to have a complete thinning out before our midwinter sale is over. Therefore, they have been touched by the General Reduction hand as can be seen by the following partial quotations of the stock on hand:

Priestly Silk Warp Henriettas,	$1.25 to $1.75
Carlier's, All Wool "	50 to 1.50
Novelties in Figures, stripes and dots,	64 to 1.00
Camels Hair,	1.25
Fur Plaids, 50 inch,	1.25
All Wool Serges,	50 to 1.25

At the same counter you will find elegant silks at the following reasonable figures:

Perfection Silks,	85 to $1.25
Faille Francaise,	72 to 1.25
Gros Grain	$1.00 to 1.60

Also colored Failles and velvets in all shades for trimming.

A short time hence such goods will be much higher in prices.

The Shoe department has also suffered in the general cut which will be but for a short time and affords decided chances for bargains in that line

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.

If you can't get it send to us.

We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County for the year ending December 31 1891:

Amount insured Dec. 31, 1890	$1,799,640.00	
Amount insured during year	306,245 00	
		$2,105,885.00
Deduct amount expired during year	$ 259,834 00	
Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled	54,858 00	314,692 00
Amount insured Dec. 31, 1891		$1,791,193 00
Premium notes in force Dec. 31, 1890	$ 172,155.00	
Amount taken during year	31 247.00	$ 203,402 00
Deduct amount expired during year	$ 24,749 00	
Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled	6 168.00	30 917.00
Premium notes in force Dec. 31, 1891		$ 172,485 00
Number of policies issued during year		266
Number in force Dec. 31 1891		162
CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.		
Amount on hand at last settlement	$ 623.92	
Cash for new insurance	1,073.41	
Cash on Assessment No. 11	5,326 91	$ 7,024.24
EXPENDITURES—LOSSES PAID.		
Albert Bosler	$ 5.00	
Wm. F. Carney	785 00	
J. C. Stineman	40.96	
Jno D. Jones	1,000 00	
Jno W. Miller	450 50	
Mary A. Doran	12.00	
Enterprise Lumber Company	12 00	
Other Expenses.—		
Secretary's fees	150 00	
Treasurer's salary	80 00	
Rent	40 00	
Agents' commission	199.50	
Premiums returned Policies cancelled	79.41	
Printing postage, stationary, etc	192.54	
Compensation Executive Committee	45.00	
Expenses adjusting losses	22.50	
Commission on Assessment No 11	266 34	
Balance	3,643 43	$ 7,024 24

January 25, 1892.—The foregoing statement audited found correct and approved

JNO. LLOYD.
JNO. J. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS,
Executive Committee.

Jan. 29, 1892 3t.

HOTEL LEGRANDE.
H J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

FARM FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his farm in Munster township, along the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad, about two miles from Cresson. Farm contains about 70 acres, about 60 cleared. Possession given on 1st of April. Call on or address the the subscriber at Loretto, Pa.

JAMES NOON.

Feb. 27, 1891.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty six and fifty-five acres and allowance. The property is improved and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For Further particulars call on or address Alvin Evans, Ebensburg, Pa. or LUKE RODGERS,
December 12, 1890. Loretto, Pa.

CREAT REDUCTION : SALE OF ALL COODS AT SIMON & Co's.

The weather so far this fall has been very much against the sale of heavy winter goods and in consequence our stock is much too large for the time of year. It may get ever so cold yet and you need the goods, but we need the money and therefore we have reduced every article so we may sell them quick

Overcoats - and - Suits,

which we sold at $10.00, now go at $6.00.

PANTS,

which sold at $5.00, now go at $3.50.

NOTE REDUCTIONS IN SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Men's Dress Shoes, formerly $2.00, now $1.50. Ladies' Dress Shoes, Spring Heel, $1.50. Gum Boots, Candee—best in America—we sell at $2.60; others get $3.00. Rubbers for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls at lowest prices.

DRY GOODS, HAPS, CARPETS,

we will sell at prices so low that you cannot imagine how they can be manufactured for the price, but we must reduce our stock and low prices shall do the work.

GROCERIES,

Don't forget our immense stock of Groceries, and always bear in mind that by dealing with us you always save 25 per cent.

ATTEND THIS GRAND REDUCTION SALE

if you need goods or not. Such a chance will not be offered again in Gallitzin.

We can start you in House-keeping from

$25.00 UPWARDS

and have the greatest assortment of Furniture to select from.

Don't delay your your coming; now is the time to buy or never.

SIMON - & - CO.,
GALLITZIN, PENN'A.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of a general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE!

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Sample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good repair. For term or particulars call on or address
JOHN NEALAN, Nicktown, Pa., or
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Sebastian Graff, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Sebastian Graff, late of Barr township, deceased, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. ADAM J. LIEB,
Executor of Sebastian Graff, deceased.

Nicktown, Pa., Jan. 22, 1892 6t.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the residence of the undersigned residing at Frugality, White township, Cambria county, Pa., on or about June 30th, 1891, one dark red heifer, about one year old, small horns with white spots between them, and white on hips and sides. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. RICHARD KEITH,
Jan. 22, 1892.3t. Frugality Pa.

STRAY NOTICE.

Came to the enclosure of Henry Swope on or about the 10th day of October, 1891, one red heifer, one year old past, with left ear cropped off, a white spot above hip, white belly, and white on the end of her tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOS. HIPPS,
January 15 1892.3t. Township clerk.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☞Special attention given to claims for Pension Bounty, etc. eb7-'8-9

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
☞Office in Opera House, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
☞Office on Centre street, near High.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
Overcoats! Overcoats!

We are now prepared to show you the largest and best selected stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND OVERCOATS in the county and give you the lowest prices. My line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

is always complete. Am now prepared to show you a much larger assortment than ever before. Call and see me as I will sell you nice goods and save you money. Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
-93-1y

Read the
Freeman.
$1.50 per Year.

"QUINN'S,"
New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Stre t, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

C. A. LANGBEIN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ALL KINDS of HARNESS

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Riding Bridles, from	50c. up.
Team Bridles, from	$1 50 up.
Lap Dusters, from	0c up.
Machine-made Harness, from	$8 00 up.
Hand-made Harness, from	$10.00 up.

☞Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I guarantee to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

☞Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.
apr1.90tf

JUST RECEIVED!
—A LARGE LOT—
Boots & Shoes
—BOUGHT AT—
Sheriff's Sale!
—FROM THE STOCK OF—
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

A MINOR SPORTSMAN.

He Sits in the Wet, Scornful of Discomfort, as Long as He Can Fish.

Market night in a dull, drab suburb. Every shop is open and every shopkeeper is "slamming it like a good 'un" —is bellowing out the excessive and extraordinary cheapness of his wares. From the low, gray clouds a fine drizzle of rain, like pepper from a caster whose top is too liberally pricked, in the hand of an injudicious cook, falls upon an abundance of pale men and dowdy women with basket and bags—of cauliflowers and the like. It is humid and spiritless; the one thing for men and women to do is to get home and draw the blinds between themselves and the elements and try to remember that they are women and men. They think so, too, and lo! a bridge.

Here is a canal in whose flood even street arabs decline to lave their pliant limbs. Infinite and innumerable generations of cats have found herein the term of a perplexed and amorous and vagabond mortality; yet here, in the foul drizzle, is an old man fishing. Solitary, hopeful, moist, he sits upon a camp-stool by the vile waters, peering through the gloom at a certain float of quill—sulking, immovable, now and anon the rallying point of a little host of twigs and their attendant scum.

Here he sits, this very minor sportsman, scornful of discomfort, heedless of jeers from the bridge, troubled only by the knowledge that the night is come when no man fisheth, and that there will soon be nothing for him but home and a cozy room and tobacco in a comfortable arm-chair.

It may be that in his time he was a runner, and that once the Goddess Handicap, the true Bona Dea, was good to him. It is probable, for when a certain stile is reached "Excelsior!" is no more a cry for men. And in declining from the cinderpath upon his angle this excellent old fisherman is but a type of the race.

THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

How to Escape from the Monster's Deadly Coils.

If any reader of this article should ever be so unfortunate as to experience the embrace of a boa constrictor, says a writer in the Chicago Herald, it is recommended that he try to release himself by taking hold of the creature's tail and unwinding it from that end. It can be easily unwound in that way but otherwise it is not possible. The way to kill a snake is not to attempt to crush its head, the bones of which are very hard, but to strike the tail where the spinal cord is but thinly covered by bone and suffers readily from injury. It is the same way with an eel. Hit the tail two or three times against any hard substance and it quickly dies. The boas are not venomous, but their fangs are sufficiently powerful to inflict serious wounds, and large specimens have been known to swallow men whole. The case is related by the traveler Gironiere of a criminal in the Philippine islands who hid from justice in a cavern. His father, who alone knew of his hiding place, went sometimes to see him and to take him rice for food. One day he found instead of his son an enormous boa asleep. He killed it and found his son's body in the snake's stomach. Serpents sometimes swallow prey so much too big for their digestive powers that they actually burst from repletion. The instance is recorded of a boa constrictor which swallowed a goat, the horns of which pierced the belly of the monster and killed him.

THE FLUFFY GIRL.

An Airy, Fairy Creature with a Temper of Her Own.

A young man speaking of a girl to a matron of his acquaintance recently said, according to the New York Recorder:

"Oh, she's one of these fluffy girls."

"My dear boy," said the matron, "what on earth is a fluffy girl?"

"Why, don't you know?" replied the young man. "A girl who has blue eyes, golden hair, brilliant coloring and looks like a bit of Dresden china. A girl who is always hitched up in a big arm-chair and has a plaintive little tale of woe to confide to you—not to you, my dear madam, but to me—to some man. The girl who wears charming gowns, all frills and ribbons and hopelessly intricate to masculine eyes; who is always delightfully clean, with fresh-curled hair; who affects certain perfumes, has curious gestures and modes of expression; who wears tinkling ornaments at her wrists and quantities of rings on her fingers; who abounds in parasols, fans and shawls, which we men carry trailing humbly about in her wake. This is the fluffy girl, and, my dear lady, long experience with her has taught me that she usually possesses a temper as fluffy as her gown."

AN ANCIENT TRAGEDY.

Traces of a Foul Deed of the Middle Ages.

A curious discovery was recently made by a wine-grower in the department of the Charente. Adjoining his property are the ruins of an ancient chateau, which has been left to its fate for centuries. As part of one of the walls of this old pile showed symptoms of an approaching collapse, the peasant obtained permission to remove it, and a few days ago he set to work to demolish it.

After toiling for a couple of hours, says the Belfast News Letter, to his amazement he came upon two skeletons, the necks, arms and legs of which had been tightly bound to each other by iron links. They were in an erect position and it was evident they were the remains of men who had been immured hundreds of years ago. The wine-grower lost no time in drawing the attention of local antiquarians to his discovery, and a careful investigation revealed further the presence of fragments of clothing which had been reduced almost to dust, as well as of a rusty weapon and two pieces of wood.

The skeletons are to be placed in the Bordeaux museum, and great pains are being taken to insure their transport thither in the same position as that in which they were found. There is no doubt that some tragedy of the middle ages, of which possibly some record may survive, led to the confinement of these unfortunate victims in the manner described. It is a matter of course that the strange discovery is engaging the attention of antiquarians in that part of France, and it is by no means improbable that some clew to the mystery may be forthcoming ere long.

No Left-Handed Stem-Winders.

A left-handed darky bought a stem-winding watch. After having the watch in his possession for several days he brought it back, saying that it was no good, as it would not run in spite of all his persistent efforts at winding it up. The young man, after examining the watch, turned the stem and the watch at once began ticking. The negro could not for the life of him understand why the thing would not run for him, though he had been so faithful in winding it up. The inquiring mind of the young man, to the astounding bewilderment of the darky, told him the trouble, which was that no left-handed nigger could run a stem-winder. With his left hand he had been turning the wrong way all the time. He went home firmly convinced that his watch would ignore his left hand every time, and it would only run when manipulated by a man using his right hand.

Two doctors of an Eastern town,
To learning much inclined,
Were called to see a gentleman,
Whose health was undermined.
The first one used his stethoscope
Upon his patient meek.
"I find," quoth he, "one lung is gone!
You cannot live a week."
To this the other wise M. D.
Vehemently objected.
"I see," quoth he, "as all may see,
Your kidneys are affected."
These wise men argued loud and long,
Yet the patient owes recovery
(Not to those doctors, but to—
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery).

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure *everything*.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run-down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequaled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the whole system.

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier, sold through druggists, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar.

Why? Because it's sold on a *peculiar plan*, and you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1 OF THE Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after June 7th 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 55 A M	Day Exp.	11 04 A M
Western Exp.	4 43 A M	Mail	9 38 A M
Johnstown Exp.	8 27 A M	Altoona Exp.	1 00 P M
Pacific Exp.	8 45 A M	Mail Exp.	4 57 P M
Mail	4 28 P M	Phila Exp.	8 16 P M
Fast Line	8 47 P M	Eastern Exp.	10 17 P M
Way Pass.	2 36 P M	Fast Line	11 22 P M

NORTH. Irvona Exp't. 60 — Cambria Exp't. 62 — Fast Line* 6 — Mail* 1 — STATIONS: Cresson, [illegible] Ashville, [illegible] Frugality, [illegible] Coalport, [illegible] Irvona — SOUTH. Pacific Exp* 1 — Mail* 5 — [illegible] 61 — Cresson Exp't. 63 — [illegible]

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only.
Black letters indicate telegraph stations.
Denny's, Moore's and Cristie's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8 45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9 38 for points east of Cresson.

No. 5 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 for points West of Cresson, and Mail Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9 38, and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27, and Pacific Express at 8 45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 4 57 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and mail Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coalport or Irvona.

Stations marked "†" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified.

W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSBURG & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect June 7th 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 55 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Western Exp.	4 43 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 27 a m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Pacific Exp.	8 45 a m	Mail Exp.	4 57 p m
Mail	4 28 p m	Phila Exp.	8 16 p m
Fast Line	8 47 p m	Eastern Exp.	10 17 p m
Way Pass.	2 36 p m	Fast Line	11 22 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3 P M
Ebensburg		7 30	10 25	3 35
Bradley	3 0	7 40	10 31	3 44
Kaylor	4 8	7 46	10 35	3 50
Noel	6.1	7 51	10 38	3 55
Munster	7.5	7 56	10 41	4 00
Lucket	9 6	8 03	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11 3	8 10	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M
Cresson		9 45	11 10	5 05
Lucket	1.7	9 50	11 26	5 15
Munster	3 8	9 55	11 29	5 22
Noel	5 3	9 59	11 35	5 28
Kaylor	6 5	10 02	11 41	5 33
Bradley	8 3	10 07	11 47	5 42
Ebensburg	11 3	10 15	12 01	5 55

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations.
No trains on Sunday.

PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE MARK NERVE TONIC

St. Vitus Dance Cured! VIII.
SAN ANDREAS, Cal., February, 1889.
My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by St. Vitus Dance that he could not go to school for two years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

BALTIMORE, June, 1890.
I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous trouble caused by overwork, and found it all that it is claimed to be. After using one bottle it had the desired effect, and I can truly recommend it to all suffering a like complaint, as a really wonderful remedy. SAML. THREW.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 19, '90.
For seven years my eldest daughter had fainting spells and spasms. Last June she took the first of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and since that time they have entirely ceased.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876 and is now prepared under his direction by the

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MILITARY RULE IN EUROPE.

War Is Considered Possible and Even Probable at Any Moment.

European civilization to-day is based on the idea that war is not only an imminent possibility but a probability, and a great class in every country has been trained to look upon bloodshedding as its proper vocation. The great prizes are reserved for soldiers; honors, fame, position and the monarch's favor to go to the sons of Mars. The military budget exceeds—many times over does it exceed—the appropriations for public instruction. The salary of a colonel is earned by but few professors, writes W. E. Thayer, in the Forum. The cost of the powder and shot wasted in Europe between any dawn and dusk would probably pay the running expenses of all her public hospitals. In each government, whether it be constitutional or autocratic, the army may with truth be said to direct legislation, for the legislatures willingly or unwillingly vote the appropriations demanded by the war department. Even if a legislature dares to question or protest it is quickly frightened into acquiescing by an alarming report from the minister for war. Thus the military class controls government and has laws passed to suit itself and prevents all attempts to cut down or to abolish its powers. It intimidates the state not less really, though less openly, than the pretorian guard intimidated old Rome! Kings and ministers do indeed assure the public that they chiefly endeavor and desire to preserve peace, but in the next breath they call for larger funds and more recruits. Kaisers meet and kiss each other on both cheeks; they extol the sweetness of brotherly love; they attend each other's grand maneuvers and then they increase the garrisons along their respective frontiers. A strange method this for testifying to their peaceable intentions!

CATFISH THEIR ONLY FOOD.

Negroes of Savannah Catch Loads of Them.

The city of Savannah, Ga., is advantageously situated on the river of the same name, advantageously for some things not set down in geographies or guide books. For instance, the dock laborers there are indulging themselves in the expensive luxury of a strike; and here is where occurs the application of the advantages overlooked.

The Savannah river swarms with catfish. The strikers are nearly all darkies. The "wenches" ask no better enjoyment than to sit on the banks of the stream and catch these catfish, and the "bucks" esteem catfish nearly as highly as they do watermelon. So it happens that this combination of the river, the colored laborers, the colored women, the catfish and the strike threaten to make the shipping business of Savannah experience a very bad time. The darkies are as obstinate as they can well be; they can live at very little expense—thanks to the advantages above noted—and they will stand a long tussle before they knuckle. All of which is very instructive, as it demonstrates again that no man is absolutely helpless until he is fully divorced from natural opportunities. Certainly there is better food than catfish—but on the other hand catfish is better than no food at all.

HISTORIC MONTREAL.

The Mother of Two Cities—The Birthplace of Famous Men.

Montreal is, historically speaking, the mother of cities. Here will be marked the birthplace of Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, and the homes of La Salle, of Duluth and of La Mothe Cadillac, founder of Detroit. Here will be shown the eyrie of Mackenzie, discoverer of the Mackenzie river and first European to cross the Rocky mountains. Dollard lane will have its glorious legend made plain upon it. The ancient town walls will be made easy to follow. The Recollet gate, where Gen. Hull and his army were brought in prisoners, and the Quebec gate, where the same was done with Ethan Allen, will receive tablets.

The position of the armies at the time of capitulation, says the Toronto Week, will not be forgotten. Neither will a variety of strange traditions, miraculous and horrible—such as the Veronica-like legend of the Percie Maistre, whose head was cut off by Iroquois, but imprinted its image upon a handkerchief and thereby haunted and addressed them until the conversion of his murderer.

CZAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

The Cruel Nude Review of His Soldiers Which He Held.

Emperor Nicholas sent an equerry to Siberia for life for having mislaid a letter from the king of Prussia, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. He made four thousand soldiers take off every stitch of clothing and stand naked before him simply because there was a button or two missing to a uniform—and it must be remembered that this nude review took place on a day when the cold was so intense that the least exposure meant death to an ordinary European—and as for having men and women flogged to death, that was a common form of amusement of his imperial majesty.

Even for a comparatively trivial offense in Russia, such as intoxication, he would order the delinquent to be "passed by the ranks," which meant that every soldier in the regiment, provided with a stick on purpose, gave a blow on the back of the culprit as he was slowly dragged down the line. A fatal flogging, when we consider that regiments in those days were composed of four thousand men. Nicholas himself never drank or smoked.

Manly Independence.

There is an attorney in town who is telling of a little experience he lately had with an odd character from the rural districts, says the Minneapolis Journal. It seems that the granger went to the lawyer's office for the purpose of getting a deed made out for some swamp land he was selling. The listener of woes heard the old man's request, and then picking up pen and paper he proceeded to jot down the particulars in the deal. "Your name?" from the attorney. "Philip Ward," from the farmer. "What is your wife's name?" "Eliza A." "What does A stand for?" "I don't know—never asked her," replied Mr. Ward, unconcernedly. "Don't know your wife's middle name, and you an old man and married to her for a good many years, as you say? Why, this is rich. What's the reason you never asked her what her middle name was?" "Well, see here, young fellow," returned the uninquisitive Ward, "I'm a pretty independent cuss—allus have been and allus intend to be—and the fact is I'm too independent to ask her."

—Some idea of the amount of carbon which impregnates the air in cities, especially in those burning soft coal, may be gathered from the investigations of an English scientist who has been engaged in computing the amount of soot deposited from London air. Collecting the soot deposited on a patch of snow in Canonbury, about eight inches in extent, he obtained from it two grains of soot. As London covers one hundred miles this would give for the whole area one thousand tons. As the quantity measured fell in ten days a month's allowances would need one thousand horses to cart it off, and these stretched in a line would extend four miles.

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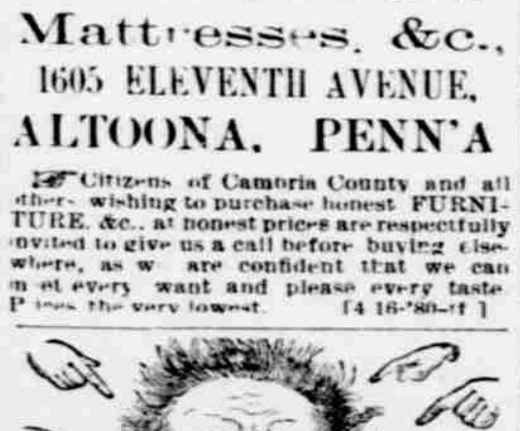


HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

VALUABLE PARISIAN RUBBISH.

What Becomes of the Waste of the Great French Capital.

A curious series of statistics establishes the value of the refuse of the Paris streets. The figures seem incredible, and show that the ragpickers discharge a duty of primary importance, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Working at night, busy under the gaslights with hook and panier, the value of what they collect each day is estimated at two thousand pounds sterling.

Assuredly one-half the world does not know how the other half lives. Of course, the conditions of Paris life are exceptional. Population is very close; the tall houses are crammed with inhabitants; there are no gardens, as with us—there are but the houses and the streets.

The Parisians have a way of emptying all kinds of lumber and refuse into the streets, and then the ragpickers gather in their harvest. A use is found for everything and metamorphosis never ceases. All the details are interesting, though some are rather disturbing.

Rags, of course, go to make paper; broken glass is pounded and serves as the coating for sand or emery paper; bones, after the process of cleaning and cutting down, serve to make nail brushes, tooth brushes and fancy buttons; little wisps of women's hair are carefully unraveled and do duty for false hair by and by. Men's hair collected outside the barbers' serves as filters through which sirups are strained; bits of sponge are cut up and used for spirit lamps; bits of bread, if dirty, are toasted and grated and sold to the restaurants for spreading on hams and cutlets. Sometimes they are carbonized and made into tooth powder. Sardine boxes are cut up into tin soldiers, or into sockets for candlesticks. A silk hat has a whole chapter of adventures in store for it.

All this work employs a regiment of ragpickers, numbering close on to twenty thousand, and each earning twenty pence to half a crown a day.

TALES OF THE GOAT.

Little Johnny Has Something to Say About the Adventures of One of Them.

One time there was a young gote wich felt butty, and there was a ole ram wich lay in the road half a sleep, a chune his cud, says "Little Johnny," in the San Francisco Examiner. The gote he had been shet up in a paster of his life, an had never saw a ram, an he sed to his sister, the gote dad: "You jest stan stil and see me whipe that freek off the face of the erth."

So the gote he went up before the ram an stompt his feet an shuke his hed real fritefle, but the ram he didn't git up, but only jest kep a chune his cud and wotched out between his i lashes. Bime by the gote he backed of an toke a run, and then arose up in the air an cum down with his hed on the ram's hed, wack! The gote's head was busted, but the ole ram he never wank his ey. Then the ole ram he smiled with his mowth and sed to the buttergotes sister: "Pears to me, miss, that kangaroo of yourn is muty carciess where he lites, he come gum dasted near makin me swoller my cud."

The ole rams is the petrarchs of the flockx, and the she ones is a yon, but the labm it gambles innocent and is hily respeckted.

My father he say that man wich work for Mister Buckly, a paintin his hous in Livmore an puttin up barb wire fences is labms, too, but now Mister Buckly has gone to Candy and they will have to be brought up by hand. Uncle Ned, wich can make poetry jest like Missus Plunket an Mister Shakspeer, he has made some about Mister Buckly and has wrote it out for me, an here it is, spellin an ol, est as it flode from his brains.

HOW HE READ PRAYER.

A Good Story at the Expense of Prince George, of Wales.

A good story is current in London, says the New York Recorder, concerning Prince George, of Wales, who was recently in command of the British cruiser Thrush, belonging to the north Atlantic squadron. It was the prince's duty as commander of the vessel to read prayers to the assembled crew every Sunday morning, his secretary reading the lessons.

One day a brother officer ventured to suggest at the messtable that the captain would do well to study the prayers a little more.

"Why, I read 'em every Sunday!" was the prince's astonished reply.

"Yes, sir; but you do not read them quite correctly," answered the officer.

"I don't!" exclaimed the prince.

"Not quite, sir. You invariably say: 'We have done those things which we ought to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought not to have done.' Of course, it is very flattering to us all and the ship's company, but—"

The speaker got no further, for his remarks were drowned in a roar of laughter led by the prince himself.

PARISIENNES AT THE BATH.

Public Bathing in the River Seine—Many Frenchwomen Expert Swimmers.

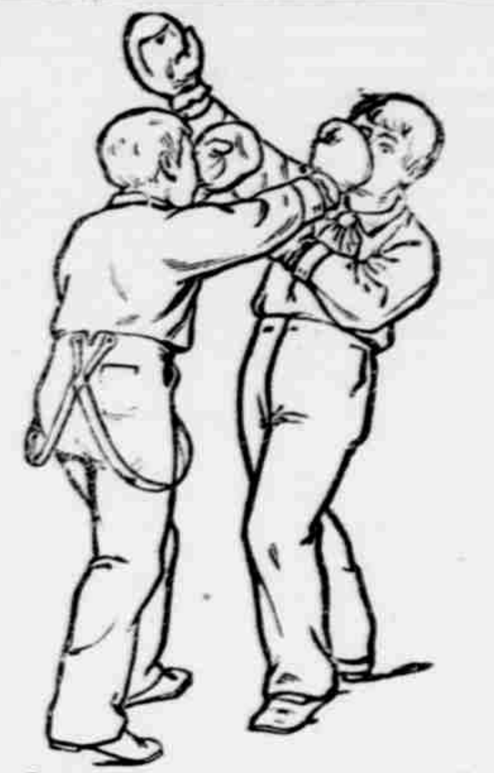
The Seine is a narrow, greenish, snake-like river, and it doesn't look inviting from a distance. But on entering the swimming baths formed of boat-like sides, containing the dressing rooms, it looks clear and cool, says a Paris correspondent of the Providence Journal. Black bathing dresses trimmed with red braid can be hired for a franc upward, and hundreds of ladies, with their children, daily afford themselves amusement at these places. There is no effort at fashion, gentlemen not admitted, and the top being covered by canvas to shield them from the eyes of the people on embankment or boulevards. Swimmers among the attendants are frequent, and they dive and float, swim and sink at will, and teach the children and ladies to do the same.

Some of the Frenchwomen are expert swimmers, and they go around in their black, baggy suits, chasing about the platforms, eating sandwiches or drinking penny sirups or clarets, and end the performance by diving into the water and swimming a race. Trapezes, swings, etc., are suspended above the water and gymnastic exercises are indulged in by the younger and more ambitious.

On leaving the baths they dry their hair sufficiently, put a crimped perruque over their own straight locks, a dash of powder and a bit of lip salve (a stick of which every Frenchwoman carries in her pocket) to slightly color and eliminate any dryness, and with a deft adjustment of the inevitable black veil, my lady is well coiffed—and if her dress be suitable, can take a drive before going home.

Educational Progress in Africa.

When we remember that only ten years ago the people of Uganda and Victoria Nyanza were almost unknown to the world, it is surprising to read that the missionaries there recently sold, in a few weeks, four thousand reading-sheets printed in the native language. They send word that they could sell ten thousand copies at once if they had them. They say that the people are most anxious to acquire the art of reading, and that their eagerness for books is astonishing. "As long as we had a reading-sheet or a book left," writes one, "a crowd swarmed around us day and night, and hundreds were disappointed when the supply gave out."



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THE SECKEL PEAR.

It Grew for More Than Fifty Years Without Having Been Tasted.

"He who discovers a new dish confers a greater benefit on mankind than he who discovers a new star," says a famous writer, and the majority of persons would be willing to accept the statement without dissent, says the Youth's Companion. Five miles from Philadelphia, at the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, there is a fine old place, once known as the Lawrence Seckel estate, afterward the property of Stephen Girard. In the time of the Seckels the abundance and variety of its fruit, especially [illegible], made the place famous. [illegible] many years ago there was still standing in a corner of the grounds an old pear tree, a very patriarch among the trees, and the most celebrated of them all. For more than half a century the fruit of this tree was not tasted. No one thought of eating the fruit, about [illegible] not much larger than [illegible] and the tree was condemned as worthless, while its fruit rotted on the ground or was eaten by cows or goats. Mr. Seckel, Lawrence's father, threatened many times to cut down the tree, but years passed and it stood, biding its time. How it came there or who planted it no one knew. Lawrence Seckel came into possession of the estate, and the pear tree, being [illegible] an ancient landmark, was allowed to stand, although the owner had it in mind to cut it down some time. One afternoon in early fall Mr. Seckel was returning from a long walk and chanced to pass beneath the [illegible] tree. He stood for a minute resting in its shade. Suddenly a pear dropped, struck him upon the head, from which he had removed his hat, and rolled into his open palm. Half automatically he fondled the fruit between his fingers, and was in the act of throwing it away when it occurred to him to taste it. "Ah, the flavor of that pear," Mr. Seckel used to say, in telling the incident: "I had thought myself a connoisseur in pears, but I had never tasted the equal of that aforetime despised little fruit." Thus was the Seckel pear discovered. That year the pears were not left to rot on the ground or to feed cows and goats. They became the favorite on Mr. Seckel's table. Scions from the tree were soon in demand, and the Seckel pear has now become a favorite.

AN ANGELIC MAN

How He Thinks He Would Treat His Wife If He Had One.

I should at all times extend to her the attention and politeness due a queen. I should indulge her petty needs and cravings, and the larger ones to the full extent of my exchequer, and if she were given to extravagant ideas I would reason with her calmly, not swear or curse at her, but show her the limit of my resources, make a confidante and companion of her, says a writer in the Boston Courier. She should have all the luxuries of life that I enjoyed, for a woman hates a selfish man. She should have her own opinion, for surely her views are as dear to her as my own are to me. Worried by the cares of business, she should not be annoyed by them, for I would endeavor to leave my troubles on the doorstep. I should bid her adieu in the morning with a kiss, and if I could not bring home a smiling face in the evening I should remain away until I could. I should not expect too much of her, but ever remember that being a woman she has the worst of life from the cradle to the grave. I should be careful as to her tiring of me, and should not exclude her from all society, caging her like a bird, but would freely allow her the freedom she desired, relying on her honor. If she were ill I should nurse her; were she in sorrow I should sympathize with and comfort her. I should have her pathway strewn with roses, and her journey down the stream of life only a pleasant dream; and when the final hour came for her departure into the great beyond my hand should be the last to smooth her pillow, and as I feel this night 'twould be my wish to be her partner still.

The Lamb-Gourd of Samara.

In a book called "The Duke of Holstein's Travels Into Persia and Muscovy," published in 1636, there is an account of a curious vine product called the "lamb-gourd," which runs as follows: "In the neighborhood of Samara, Russia, there grows a gourd which closely resembles a lamb in all its members. It changes place in growing as far as the stalk will reach, and wheresoever it turns the grass withers and dies. This change of the gourd-plant the Muscovites call 'feeding;' they further say that when it ripens the stalk withers, and that the outward rind of the gourd is then covered with a sort of wool, which they use instead of fur." Scaliger also makes mention of the lamb-gourd, and says that it grows until the grass fails and that it then dies for want of nourishment. He also said that the wolf is the only animal that will feed upon it.

CURLING THE MUSTACHE.

Some Points on the Custom Given by a Barber.

"How long has the custom of crimping the mustache been in vogue?" was asked a dapper little barber who runs a shop on Washington street, says the Boston Globe.

"It was first introduced in the United States about four years ago," he replied, "but it was known in Europe half a century back."

"Does the crimping of the mustache injure the growth in any way?"

"Yes, very seriously. You see, human hair is naturally oily, which indicates a healthy growth. If a single hair is placed under a powerful microscope it will be found to resemble a pipestem—that is, a little tube runs its entire length. Through this channel flows a current of oil. Now, if this is dammed up, it has the same effect as binding the stalk of a plant; the ripe sap is cut off and decay follows. Therefore, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, where the mustache is crimped it finally begins to fall out, much to the grief of its owner. Where there is unusual vigor this result does not obtain, which accounts for the exceptions named."

"Do all your customers have their mustaches curled?"

"Oh, no; it's the middle-aged and young fellows who carry the style. When a man begins to wrinkle up and his knee joints begin to rattle he cares very little for those finer points in his personal appearance."

"Do the dandy police officers like to have a curl put into their whiskers?"

"Do they? Well, I should think so. There are some very handsome men who wear the uniform of the city, and when they go on duty they look as neat as wax. A low-hanging mustache would not harmonize with the ensemble of these stoical guardians of the peace. It is seldom one of them goes out on an ostensible hunt for crime with his mustache in the condition described."

Liked the Paper.

When an old established weekly newspaper in Delaware was absorbed by a rival, a few years ago, it was discovered that a family of Scotch Presbyterian farmers, named Rankin, had been taking the newspaper continuously for one hundred years. The Rankins were a bit nonplused at the change, but the head of the family promptly subscribed for the victorious rival, and is probably still taking it.